January 13, 1975

Mrs. Anita Shelton, Director Leadership, Development and Training National Council of Negro Women, Inc. National Headquarters 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Mrs. Shelton:

I am very sorry I was unable to meet with you and members of your organization in November. Perhaps there will be another opportunity for me to meet with Black Women in leadership roles and to exchange ideas regarding priority issues facing our government and its officials in the near future.

Thank you for the invitation.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson Councilmember at Large onwary 15, 8975

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read you for the tiviliance.

Almostely,

fullus de Pobeob



national council of negro women, inc.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS 1346 CONNECTICUT AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 TELEPHONE: 202/223-2363

November 15, 1974

Mr. Julius Hobson
District Building
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Hobson:

We, the NCNW, wish to be one of the first to congratulate you on your being elected as one of the representatives to our First Elected City Council. Home Rule provides us with an unusual opportunity to develop a viable citizens organization in the District of Columbia.

We extend to you an invitation to meet with some of your supporters, along with other members of the new City Council, on Sunday, November 24, 1974 at the Capital East Natatorium at 633 North Carolina Avenue, S.E., from 4:00 P.M. - 7:00 P.M. Your presence at this meeting will give you an opportunity to meet with Black Women in leadership roles and to exchange ideas regarding priority issues facing our government and its officials.

The NCNW is planning a "HARAMBEE" - a coming together of recent elected officials and citizens of the District of Columbia. Although we anticipate several hundred people will attend, we feel sure there are some individuals you would personally like to invite. Therefore, to facilitate this matter, we are sending you, under separate cover, flyers to be shared with citizens in your ward. We hope you will urge them to attend.

We look forward to your playing an important part in this special event and hope that this is the beginning of a meaningful dialogue as you undertake the awesome job of Washington's citizenry.

Anita Shelton

Director, Leadership,

Development and Training

January 24, 1975

Mr. Everett Scott, Chairman Upper Northeast Coordinating Council 5532 Chillum Place, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20011

Dear Mr. Scott:

Thank you for the copy of your letter to Rev. Jerry A. Moore, Jr., concerning the preservation of the Brook Mansion on WMATA property at the Brookland Metro Station site.

I shall keep your views in mind as we consider land and areas concerned with Metro planning.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson Councilmember at Large stal in viennes

Mr. Sveratt Boott, Chalissau Speet Northedat Coasdinasin Council 2012 Chilliam Slace) W.C. Callaborton, P. C. 20011

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Upper Northeast Coordinating Council Washington, D.C. December 16, 1974 Jeclies Hopson Augustinian College The following was approved at a meeting of the UNECC on Brentwood Village December 16, 1974/ Tenants Association Brookland Civic Association Reverend Jerry A. Moore, Jr. D.C. City Council Brookland Friendly Senior Neighbors

Brookland Folkdance Group

Brookland Neighbors

Bunker Hill School

Catholic University

Christian Communities

Ft. Totten Civic Association

Gateway Civic Association

Hospital for Sick Children

Lamond-Riggs Citizens Association

Lucy Slowe School

Michigan Park Christian Church

Michigan Park

Montana Terrace Tenants Association

North Michigan Park Civic Association

Progressive Neighbors

Providence Hospital

Queens Chapel Civic Association

Anthony's Home and School Association

St. Anthony's

St. Paul's College

Trinity College

Upper Northeast Business & Professional Association

Upper Northeast Group Ministry

Ward Five Organization D.C. Democratic Party

District Building, Room 519 14th and "E" Streets, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Rev. Moore:

On September 28, 1971, the Upper Northeast Coordinating Council sent to you the following letter concerning the preservation of the Brook Mansion on WMATA property at the Brookland Metro Station site.

Dear Rev. Moore:
At the September 20th,1971 meeting of the Upper North-east Coordinating Council at Providence Hospital, the following resolution was adopted by unanimous vote. Preface:

The Brooks Mansion, located at 10th and Monroe Streets, N.E., is Brookland's most important historic legacy. It was built in 1840 by the Brook family. Brookland came into existence in 1877 when the Brook's estate was sold to the District of Columbia. The Brook's Mansion is presently occupied by the nuns of the Order of St. Benedict. It has been purchased by the WMATA for parking at the Michigan Avenue Metro station. Such parking has been rejected repeatedly by the community and by the City Council after extensive public hearings. The design of the Michigan Avenue station has yet to be revealed by WMATA, and hearings have yet to be held because of the threats of Congress to force the construction of the heatedly opposed and non-existent North Central Freeway. Resolution:

We request that when the Brook's Mansion is vacated by the present occupant, the Mansion be carefully preserved by WMATA and the D.C. government until the community, in conjunction with WMATA and the city government, has had an opportunity to determine the design of the Michigan Avenue Metro station and the nature of the development to take place on adjacent lands. We further request that the Brook's Mansion not only be protected from the bulldozers, but that the building be carefully boarded up and and preserved from all harm until a proper use can be found for it.

We wish to draw your attention to the final sentence of the resolution. In the intervening years since WMATA took possession of this property, it has gradually become vandalized and run Rubbish has accummulated, shrubs go untrimmed and the building itself may well be deteriorating from rain and weather through broken windows. In recent phone calls to WMATA, it was indicated that the District government should be responsible for the preservation of this property. The Upper Northeast Coordinating Council requests that you investigate this matter for us in order that the building not be ruined before we determine a use for it and that it not continue to be an eyesore in the neighborhood.

At the present time, the Bicentenial Assembly for our area is researching the historical significance of the site while looking for ways in which to put the building to public use. The City Council, in a January 14, 1974 action, is also supposed to be undertaking a similar study.

One persistant problem referred to by the BiCentenial people



is the financial problem involved in acquiring the property. The UNECC would again like to point out a possible solution. There is considerable land of considerable value acquired from District of Columbia Metro station areas by WMATA at no cost to it. This is land deeded to WMATA through street and alley closings at the stations. The UNECC requests that this property not be given free, but that it be used in trade to acquire properties such as the Brook Mansion. We also request that this be done immediately, since the Brook Mansion is a key element in planning for the area around the Brookland Metro Station.

Thank you again for your past efforts in this matter.

Sincerely,

Everett Scott

Chairman, UNECC 5532 Chilum Place, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20011

WMATA Board of Directors
Mr. William I. Herman, Director of Planning, WMATA
Mr. Ben Gilbert, Director OPM Mayor Walter Washington Members of the D.C. City Council





### COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

### WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

January 24, 1975

Mrs. Barbara Sizemore Superintendent, D.C. Public Schools The Presidential Building 415 12th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mrs. Sizemore:

Enclosed is a letter from Mrs. Janet Patricia Rose concerning the problems she is experiencing at the Harriet Tubman Elementary School.

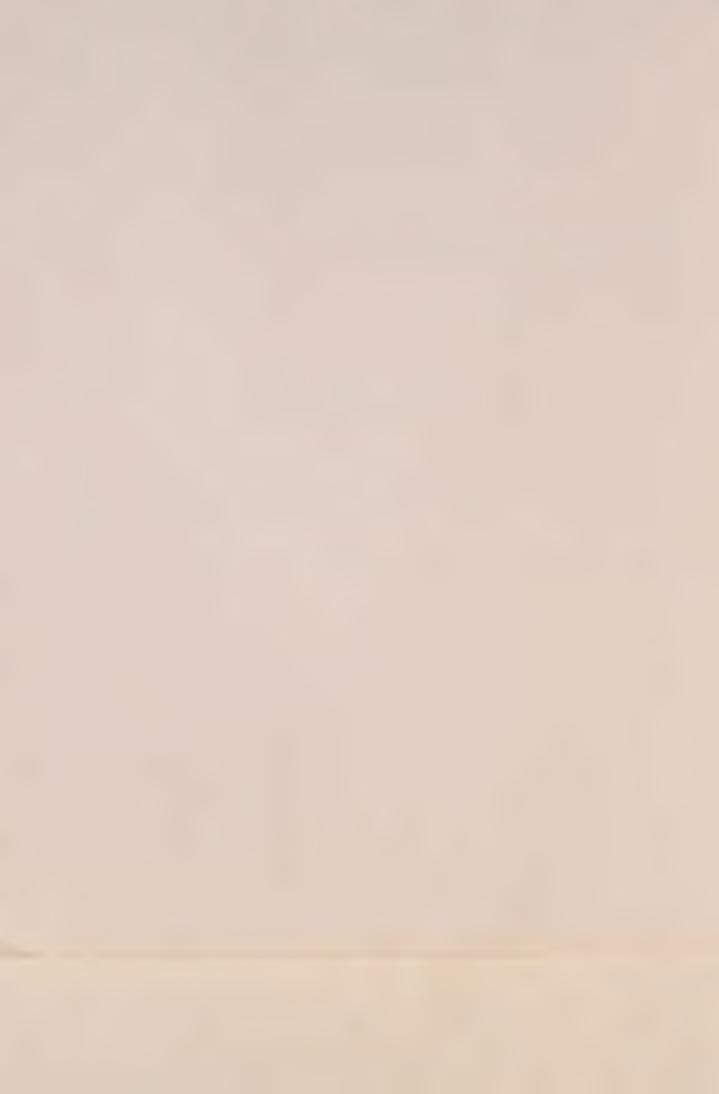
I would like to have some background information, including a brief summary, on the problem by February 7th. In your summary please discuss what actions you have taken and what further steps you plan to take.

I look forward to hearing from you and thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

Councilmember at Large



1221 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Apartment 426 Washington, D.C. 20005 January 7, 1975

Hon. Caspar Weinberger, Secretary U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare 330 Independence Avenue, S.W. Washington, D.C.

Re: Deplorable working conditions at Harriett Tubman Elementary School

Dear Sir:

I am writing this letter to inform you of the tragic imdignities I have been forced to work under since being assigned to Harriett Tubman Elementary School.

I was transferred to this school as a Teacher Aide on September 16, 1974.

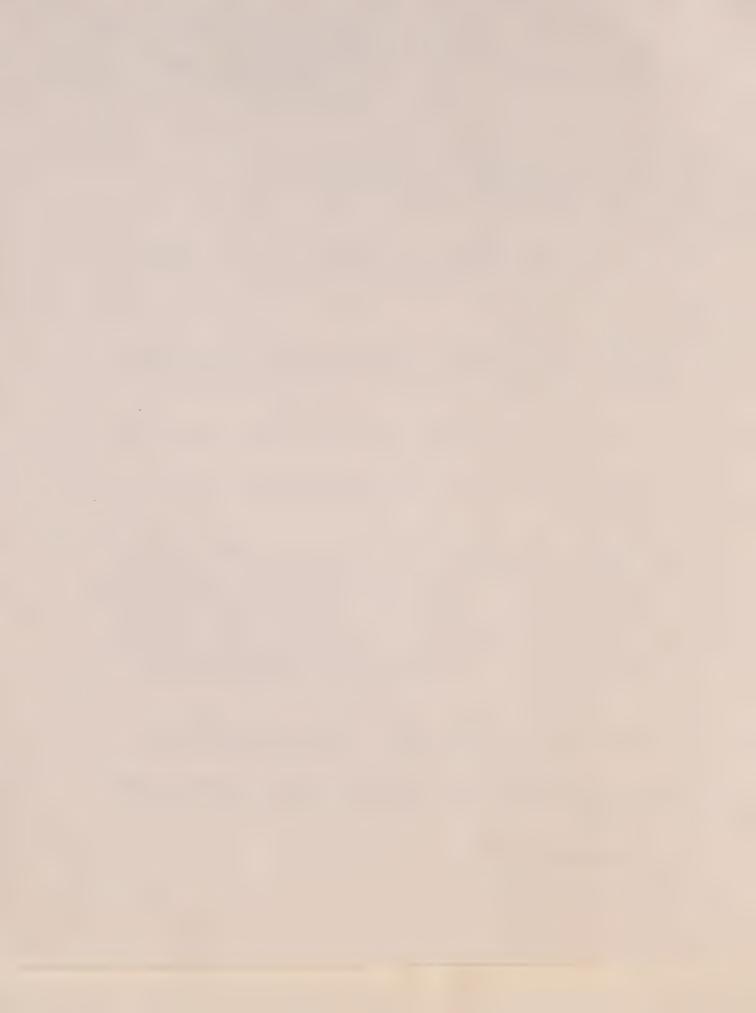
I had been working at Raymond Elementary School from February 3, 1974, until that time.

Since I have been employed here at Tubman, I have been humiliated, embarrassed, insulted and harassed in every way imaginable. I have not been able to work because I have been placed in a classroom situation where the teacher apparently resents my being there. I work in a kindergarden class. I have spoken to the Principal, the Assistant Principal and the classroom teacher about this but was only told to "do what your teacher tells you to do. She is your supervisor." The teacher gives me nothing to do and this is what I have been forced to do for nearly seventy days.

This has come to the attention of other aides who have asked me, "Why don't you do something? She's going to throw you out of there."

Sir, I was not hired to sit in the back of a classroom and read a book all day, walk around the cafeteria for a half hour in the morning and be insulted in the interim.

I don't want to go on welfare.



Hon. Caspar Weinberger January 7, 1975 Page Two

Last summer I had to have an operation as a result of an assault which left me with a blood clot to be removed from my brain.

I am not supposed to be under any unnecessary strain. My doctor is willing to send a medical statement verifying this.

I sincerely hope you will be able to assist me in having this problem rectified.

Yours truly,

Kanet Patricia Rose

cc: Mrs. Barbara Sizemore

Hon. Walter Washington

Mr. Julius Hobson, Sr.

Mr. Julius Hobson, Jr.

Dr. Donald Smith

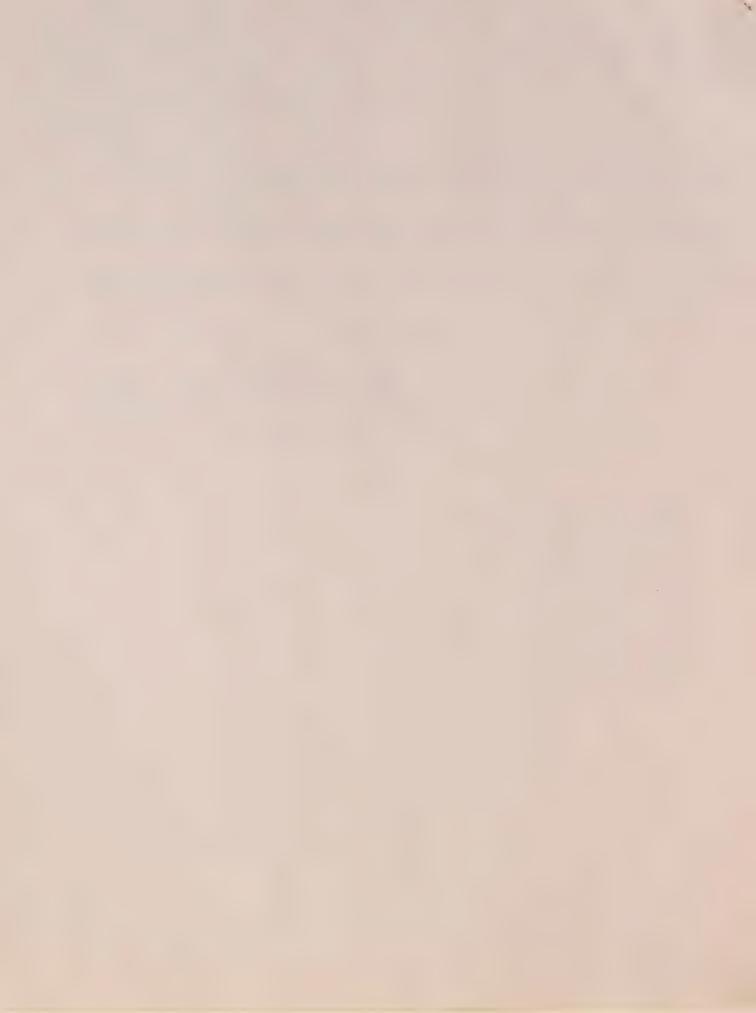
Hon. Walter Fauntroy

Mr. Marion Barry

Rev. Douglas Moore

Mr. Petey Greene

Josiah Lyman, Esq.



January 24, 1975

Mr. and Mrs. Billy Simpson
Billy Simpson's House of Seafood & Steaks
3815 Georgia Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20011

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Simpson:

Mrs. Hobson and I, are so very sorry we were unable to accept your invitation to the Inaugural Open House on January 2, 1975.

From all accounts it was a most successful affair. Thank you for the invitation.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson Councilmember at Large



Mis & Mrs. Billy Simpani (Billy Simpani's Home of Senford & Steeks) request the pleasure of your company Knaugural Open House on Thursday, January 2, 1975 at Crestel 9 P.M. o'clock Res. v.p. 3815 Georgia lire new. W. Washington DE

did not attend + did not regret - our usual bar Inample !

February 3, 1975

Mr. Joseph F. Smith
Executive Producer
WRC-TV Channel 4
3005 Georgia Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Mr. Smith:

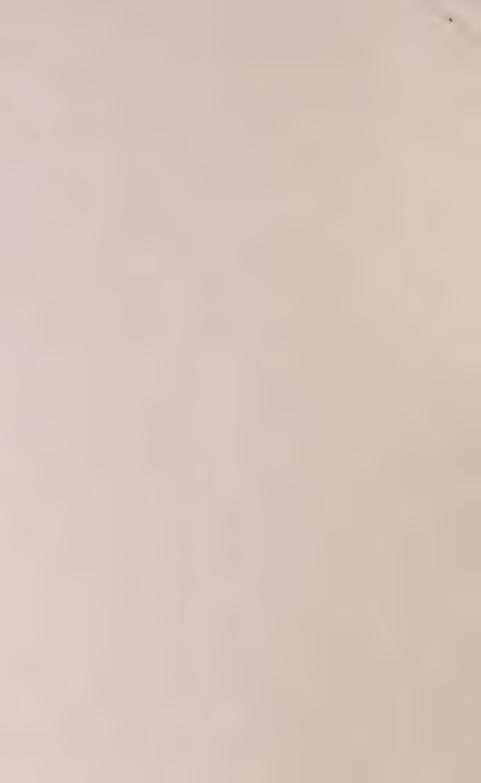
Thank you for the invitation to attend the private preview screening of "It's Your World" on January 14, 1975. I am sorry my schedule did not permit my attending the screening.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson



## Mail Routing Slip Date: 1/3/75 To: Councilmember Julius Hobson Comments:\_\_\_\_ Sandy Brown: Lorraine McCottry\_



### You Are Invited

### To A Private Preview Screening

Of

IT'S YOUR WORLD

WRC-TV 4001 Nebraska Ave., N.W.

7:00 p.m. January 14, 1975

A Reception Follows

R.S.V.P. 723-8090



You Are Cordially Invited

To View and Critique

## IT'S YOUR WORLD

EVERY SATURDAY AT 2:00 PM WRC-TV CHANNEL 4

JOSEPH F. SMITH Executive Producer

ELAINE O. CANNON Assoc. Producer/Writer

R.S.V.P. 3005 Georgia Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001 (202) 723-8093

R- 1-13-75

# IT'S YOUR WORLD productions





Mr. Julius Hobson
D. C. City Council
14th & E Streets N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20004



3005 GEORGIA AVENUE, N.W. | WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

February 3, 1975

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Secular 740 Silver Spring, Avenue Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Secular:

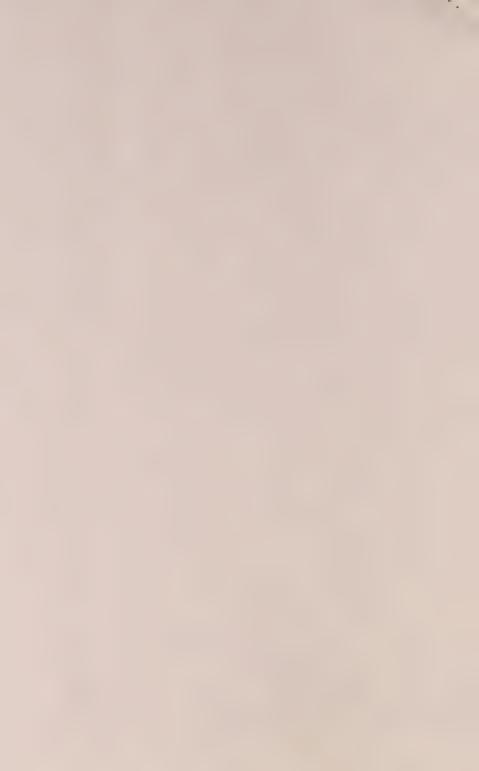
Thank you for your letter commenting on the procedures of the Council, as reported in the article in The Washington Post, January 7th.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson



Mail Routing Slip Date: /- /4-To: Councilmember Julius Hobson Comments: Sandy Brown: Lorraine McCottry & Man have time to



Mr. Julius Hobson, Sr. District of Columbia Council 14th and E Sts. N.W. Washington, D.C.

Dear Julius,

Having read the article in The Washington Post, January 7, titled "Council Meetings to Begin With Moment of Silence", we want to commend you on having the courage to take a stand against beginning the city council meetings with prayer; pointing out the separation of church and state.

Many people like us who are atheists are fed-up with the way the religious leaders and President of the Country are leaning on this disgusting weakness of prayer and a fabricated god to help them solve our problems.

Only you, Marion Barry and Madalyn Murray O'Hair have dared to face the situation head on. If anything is accomplished in this world, only the wisdom of people can do it.

We have always admired your integrity and determination. We know you will be a great asset to the government of The District of Columbia.

Cordially yours,

Midney Secular
Sidney Secular
Sidney Secular

P.S. Madalyn Murray O'Hair's most recent book,

Freedom Under Siege, is an excellent survey on how organized religions are gradually controlling this country through property ownership, tax exemption, and many sly means.

R1-14-75

^ ^ 5 0  The state of

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Secular 740 Silver Spring, Avenue Silver Spring, Md., 20910



W/A

Mr. Julius Hobson, Sr.
District of Columbia Council
14th and E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C.



February 3, 1975

Dr. Wendell P. Russell President, The Federal City College 1420 New York Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Dr. Russell:

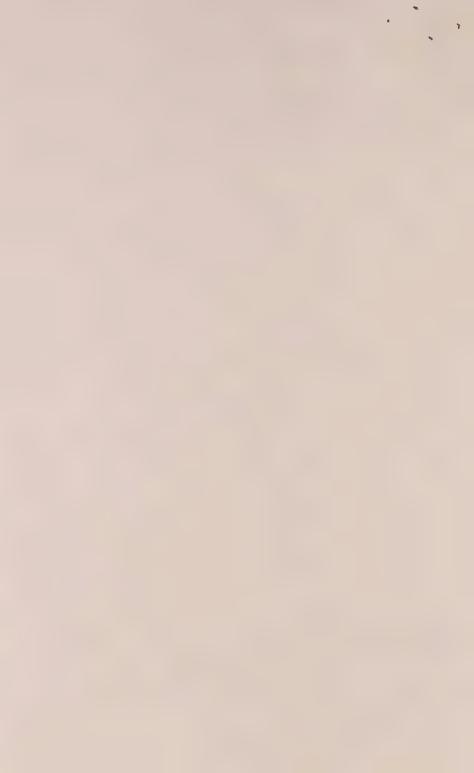
I am sorry I was unable to attend the reception the reception in honor of The Republic of China (Cathay Life)
National Womens' Basketball Team and Officials on the
Twentieth of January. We were unable to send a representative since we have not completed the selection of our Staff.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson



Mail Routing Slip Date: /-/7-75 To: Council member Julius Hobson Comments: Sandy Brown:





# THE FEDERAL CITY COLLEGE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

1420 new york avenue, n.w., washington, d.c. 20005

President Wendell P. Russell

and
The Office of International Student Affairs
at

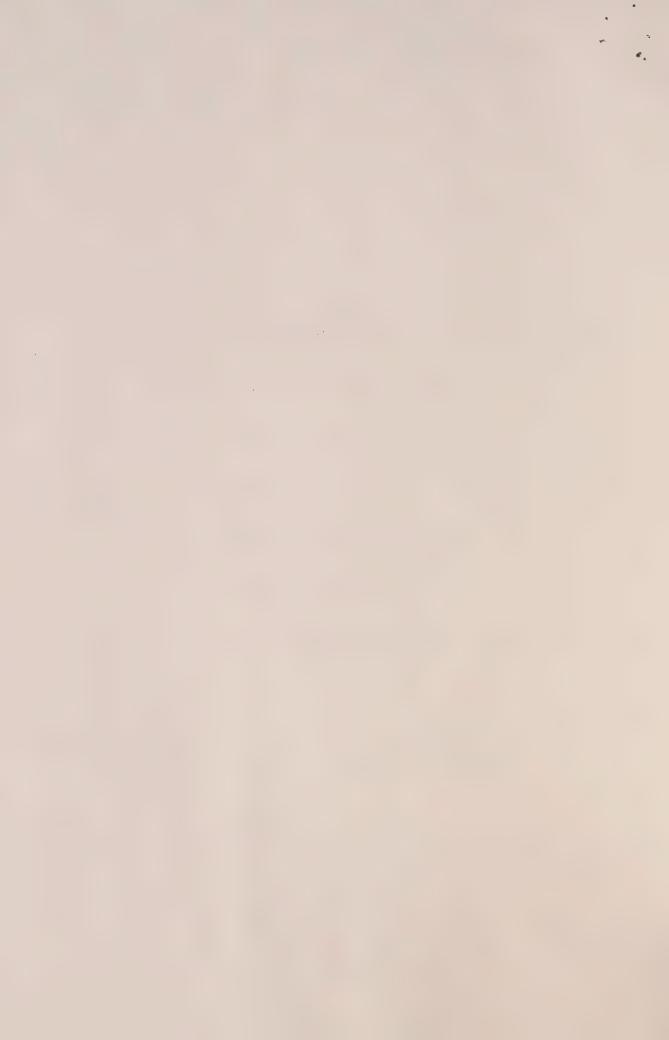
Federal City College

request the honor of your presence at a reception in honor of The Republic of China (Cathay Life) National Womens' Basketball Team and Officials

Monday, the Twentieth of January Nineteen Hundred and Seventy-five

from Six to Eight in the Evening at the International Student House

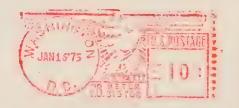
1825 R Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20009





## THE FEDERAL CITY COLLEGE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

1420 new york avenue, n.w., washington, d.c. 20005

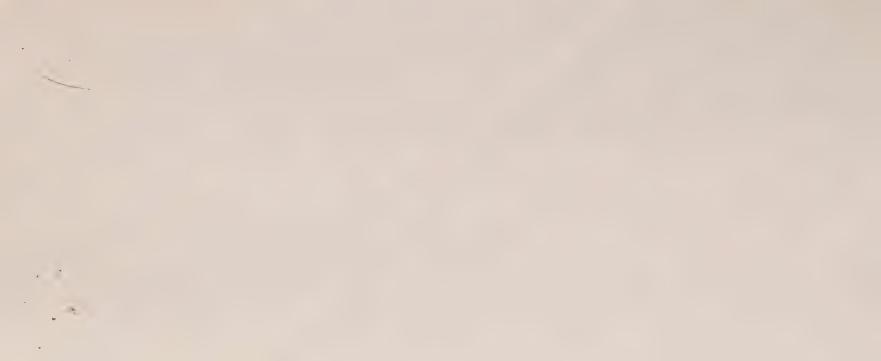


Mr. Julius Hobson Sr.

D.C. City Council

District Building #50

Washington, D.C.



February 10, 1975

Mrs. Stuart E. Seigel 3001 44th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20016

Reference: The Washington Dolls' House

D.C. Citizens for Better Public Education

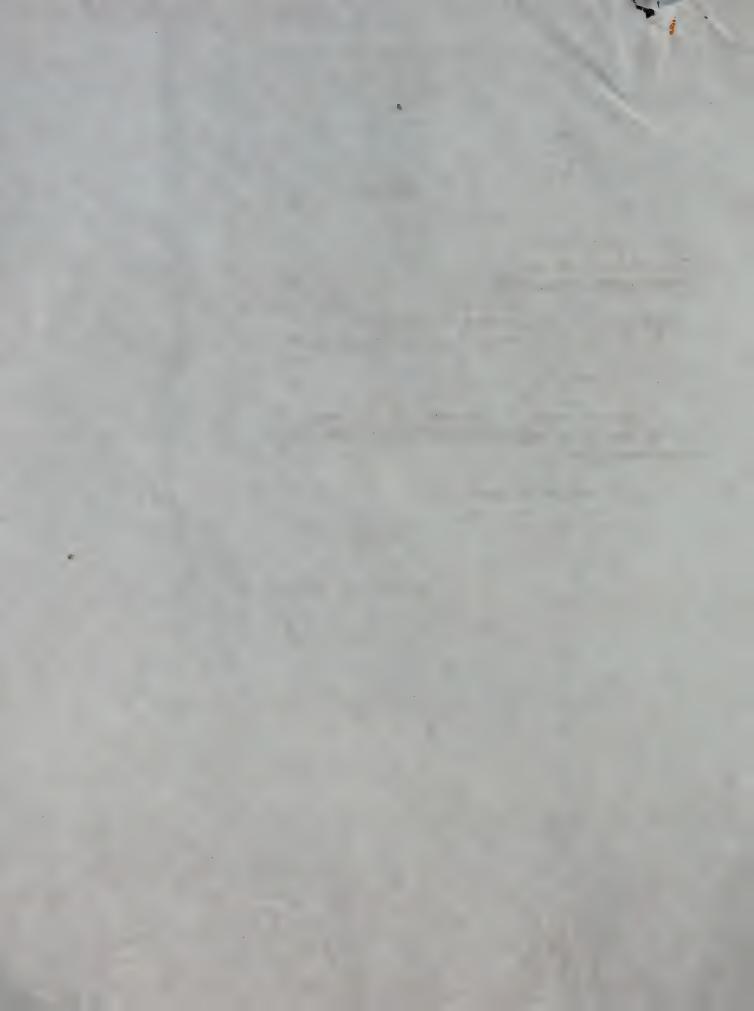
Dear Mrs. Seigel:

I am very sorry my schedule will not permit my taking part in the oppning of the Dolls' House on February 20th.

Thank you for the invitation.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson





#### BENEFIT COMMITTEE

Mrs. William Culver, Chairman

Mrs. Brock Adams

Mrs. Joseph Albright

Mrs. William Benesch

Mrs. Amy Billingsley

Mrs. Barbara Bolling

Mrs. Theodore Bourg

Mrs. Helen S. Brooke

Mrs. Raymond Brophy .

Mrs. Mortimer Caplin

Mrs. David Challinor

Mrs. Heber Covington

Mrs. Ross Davis

Mrs. Roderic Davison

Mrs. Lula Dawson

Mrs. J. Edward Day

Mrs. Roscoe Dellums

Mrs. Lee Folger

Mrs. Donald Fraser

Mrs. Webb Cook Hayes, III

Mrs. Eleanor Israel

Mrs. Flora Gill Jacobs

Mrs. J.C. James

Mrs. Donald W. Jeffries

Miss Kitty Johnson

Ms. Opal Jones

Mrs. Edward Lampson

Mrs. Robert S. McNamara

Mrs. Bibiana Mays

Mrs. Arthur Melmed Mrs. Jefferson Miller

Mrs. Abe Mikva

Mrs. Walter Mondale Mrs. Martha Newell

Mrs. Bob Odle

Mrs. Dudley Owen

Mrs. Carroll Perru

Miss Mildred J. Pickett

Mrs. Raymond Poston

Ms. Carol Randolph

Mrs. Charles Rangel

Mrs. Arthur J. Rothkopf

Mrs. Betty B. Ross

Mrs. Arnold Sagalyn

Mrs. Walter Salant

Mrs. Florence Scott

Mrs. Stuart Seigel

Mrs. William Shannon

Mrs. Sharon E. Shanoff

Mrs. Joseph Sharlitt Mrs. Stephen P. Strickland

Dr. Bette Catoe Strudwick

Dr. Eva Towns

Mrs. John T. Walker

Dr. Pearl A. Watson

Mrs. Millard F. West, Jr.

Mrs. Winston C. Willoughby

#### HONORARY PATRON

Mrs. Ford

#### PATRONS

Mr. James Biddle

Dr. Richard H. Howland

Mr. John Kinard

Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth

Mr. S. Dillon Ripley

Mr. Warren Robbins

The Washington Dolls' House and Toy Museum will be open on Saturday, February 22nd from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon for a private viewing of the collection.

Children of the Benefit Subscribers will be admitted without charge.

If you cannot attend the Benefit there will be a \$10.00 charge for each adult accompanying three children.



# D.C. CITIZENS FOR BETTER PUBLIC EDUCATION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Mrs. Carl E. Adams

Bert Anderson

Dr. Albert E. Gollin

Mrs. Louise Hutchinson

Ms. Ginny Johnson

Mrs. Elaine Melmed

William R. Miner

Mrs. Patricia Morris

Mrs. Carroll Perry, Jr.

Wm. Hammond Thomas

Mrs. Barbara A. Walker

Mrs. George Walker

Mrs. William D. Washington

Mrs. Texana Williams

#### EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mrs. Gilbert A. Harrison

RECEIVED

JAN 27 1975

Julius Hobson, Sr.

Mrs. Stuart E. Seigel 3001 44th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20016









Unand her Julius Holmen, Er. Nestrict Building; 14th and En Street, 4. C.

## A UNITED WAY ORGANIZATION

2841 Chesapeake Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20008

M

Rev. Eddie M. Scarborough, Jr.
Pastor and Founder
Frederick Douglass A.M.E. Zion Church
8672 Piney Branch Road Apt. G-2
Silver Spring, Maryland 20901

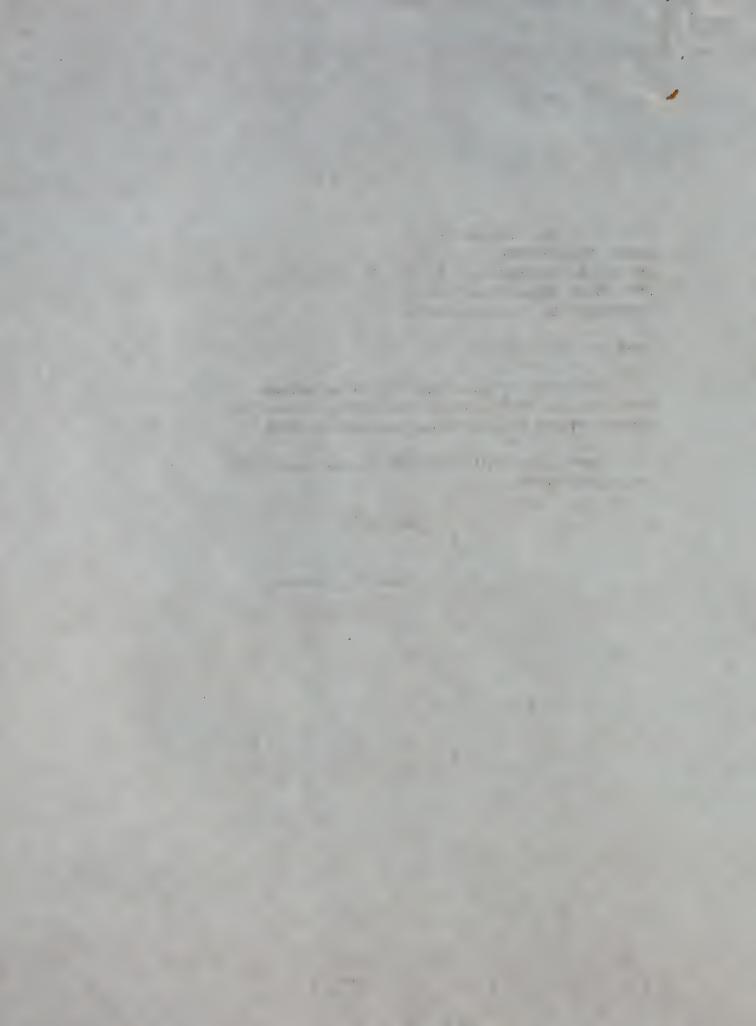
Dear Rev. Scarborough:

I am sorry my schedule will not permit my attending the Black Leaders Day Program at the Cole Baptist Church Fellowship on February 23, 1975.

I am sure it will be a west attended and highly successful affair.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson



Reverend Eddie M. Scarborough, Jr. 8672 Piney Branch Road Apt. G-2 Silver Spring, Maryland 20901

Mr. Julius Hopson, Sr.
City Council
14th & E Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Hopson:

This letter is forwarded to you in request for your accepting the Frederick Douglass A.M.E. Zion Church invitation to attend its Black Leaders Day Program to be given at the Cole Baptist Church Fellowship, 700 A Street, N.E., Washington, D.C., on February 23, 1975 at 4:00 p.m.

Our thought behind this presentation is to (1) cite recognition and accomplishments of our unknown Black leaders; (2) to instill hope within our Black race to realize that through dedication, devotion and determination, our people will create within themselves incentive and responsibility; (3) furthermore, our purpose is to try and benefit the Black race in gaining adequate confidence in themselves to achieve and maintain responsible positions.

We are asking that you please attend this memorable occasion with our newly organized Church.

Yours in Christ,

Eddie M. Scarborough, Jr.

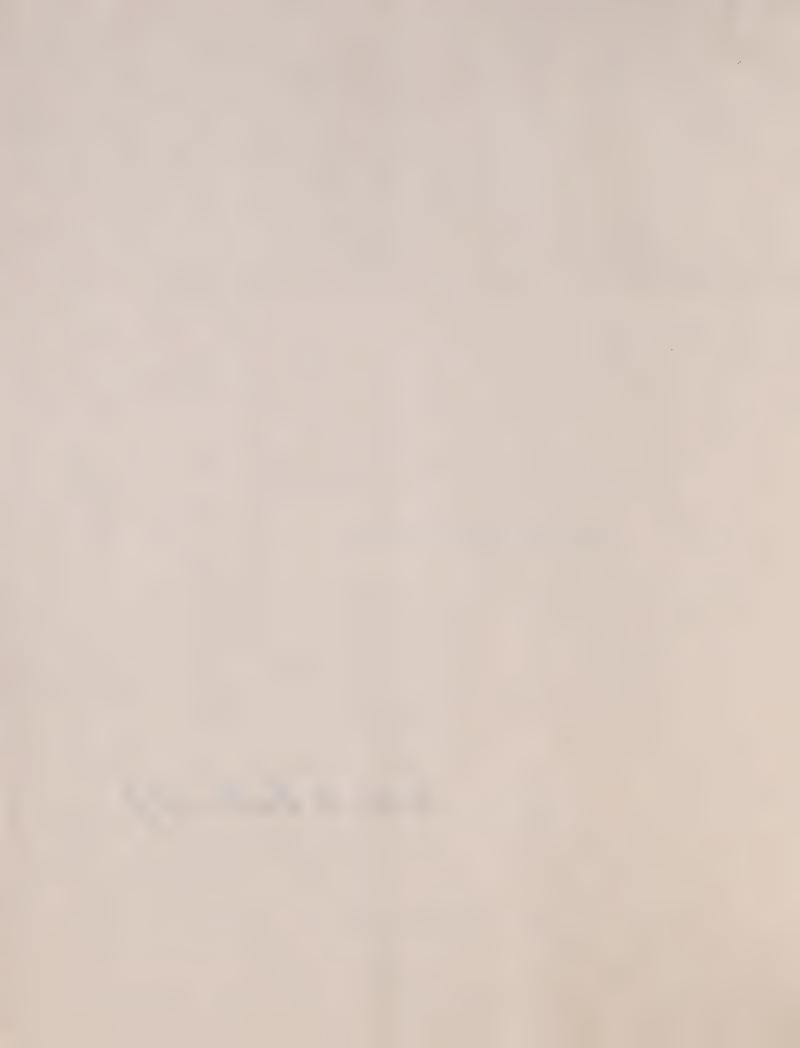
Pastor and Founder

Frederick Douglass A.M.E. Zion Church

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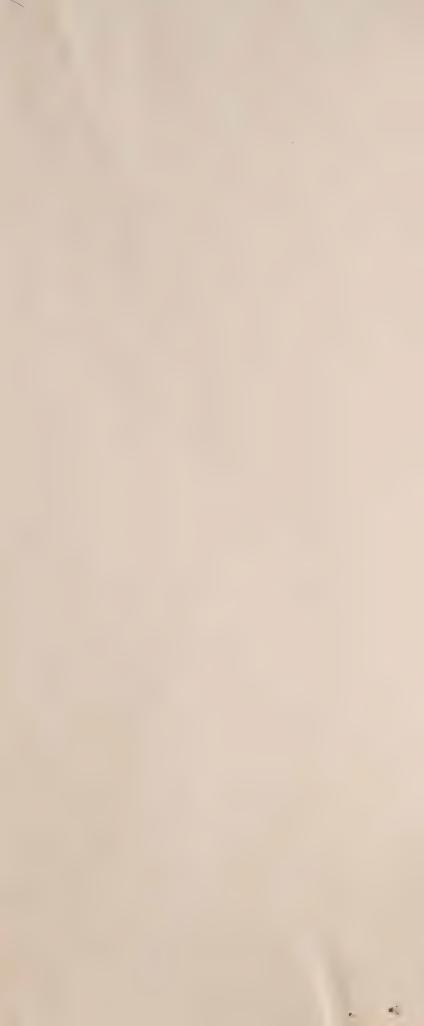
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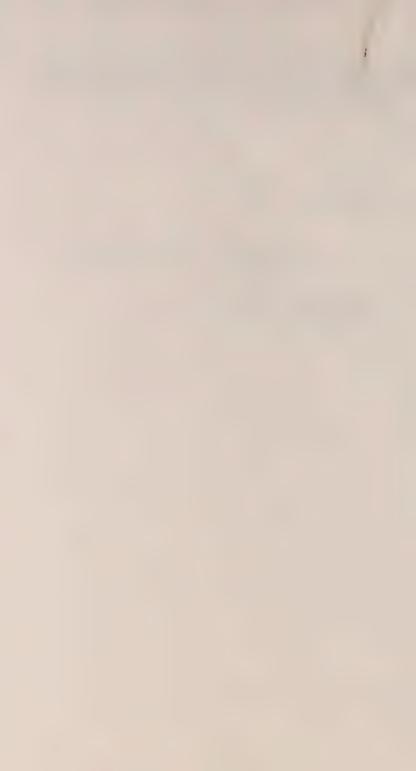
Rev. Eddie M. Scarborough, Jr. 5710 1st Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20011

Mr. Julius Hopson, Sr. City Council 14th & E Street, N.W. District Building Washington, D.C. 20004



### Council of the District of Columbia

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February 27, 1975

Honorable Philip R. Sharp House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Sharp:

Because of your interest in the subject of police surveillance of political activities, I am enclosing the attached memorandum. I hope you will give us your support.

Julius W. Hobson

Enclosure



February 26, 1975

Mr. Pablo Sanchez, Editor The Columbian 1750 Columbia Road N.W. Washington, D.C. 20009

Dear Mr. Sanchez:

Thought you would be interested.

Julius W. Hobson

Enclosure



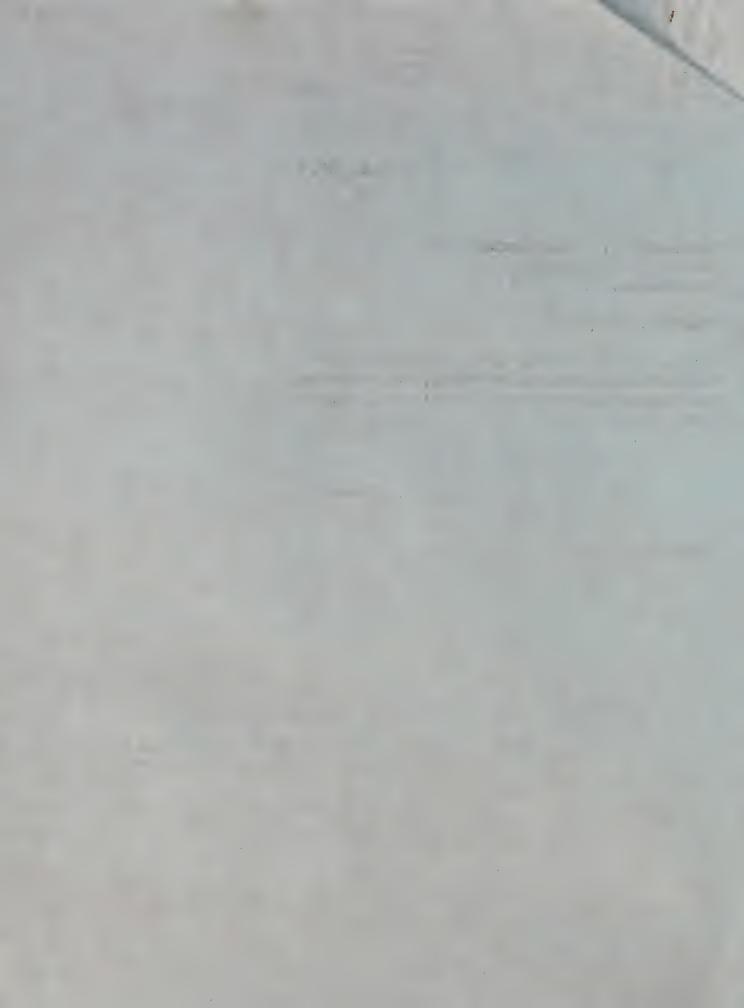
Honorable W.S. (Bill) Stuckey, Jr. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Stuckey:

Because of your interest in the subject of police surveillance of political activities, I am enclosing the attached memorandum. I hope you will give us your support.

Julius W. Hobson

Enclosure



March 5, 1975

Mr. Gerald J. Sullivan, Jr. 3624 Norton Place, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20016

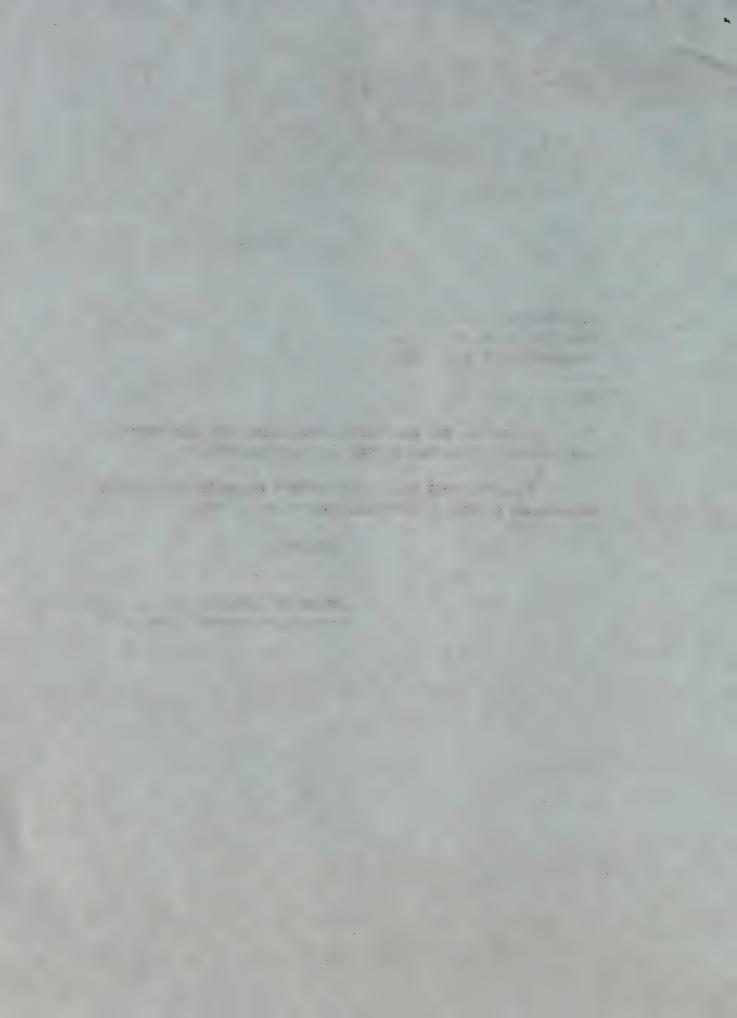
Dear Mr. Sullivan:

Thank you for your letter concerning the gun control legislation now pending before the City Council.

When the bill comes before the Council's Legislative Session for a vote, I will keep your views in mind.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson Councilmember-at-Large



March 5, 1975

Mr. Gerald J. Sullivan, Jr. 3624 Norton Place, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20016

Dear Mr. Sullivan:

Thank you for your letter concerning the gun control legislation now pending before the City Council.

When the bill comes before the Council's Legislative Session for a vote, I will keep your views in mind.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember-at-Large



The Honorable Julius W. Hobson Member, D.C. City Council 14th and E Strs. N.W. Washington D.C.

Dear Councilman Hobson:

I am writing to object to the gun control law proposed by Councilman Wilson. I have been opposed to any form of gun control since I was shot and nearly killed on the streets of Washington a few years ago. In spite of the rhetoric and statistics the reality to gun control is the lawful citizen may not have a gun and the criminal will.

I am horrified by Councilman Wilson's proposal. I didn't think that ammending police regulations to confiscate private property was something that could be done in this country. If it is, I am afraid to think what night come next. Are we to become a police state where the major thrust of police activity will be against the law-abiding citizen? No, I don't think so. I think Councilman Wilson is taking the first step towards having home rule taken away from us. I hope you will use your influence to prevent such a proposal from becoming law.

> Gerald J Sallivan Jr. 3624 Norton Pl. N.W.

Washington, D.C.

. . .

Member, D.C. Cetes Council Washington,



March 5, 1975

Mr. Karl A. Stoecker Post Office Box 1808 Washington, D.C. 20013

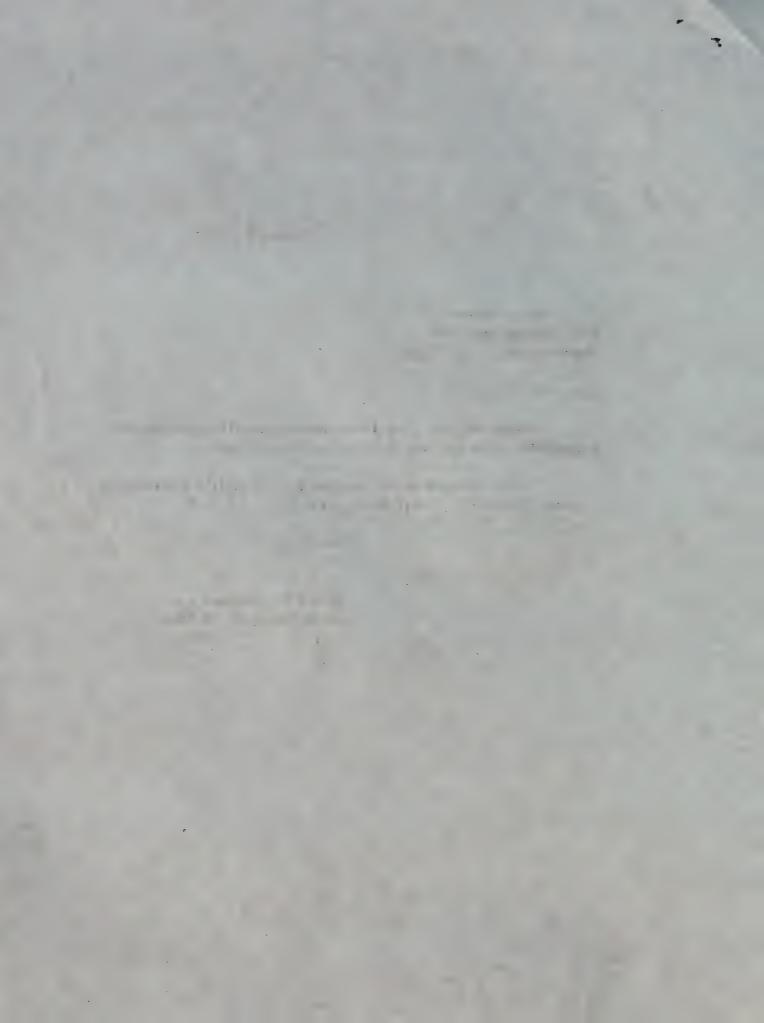
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Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson Councilmember at large



March 5, 1975

Mr. Karl A. Stoecker Post Office Box 1808 Washington, D.C. 20013

Dear Mr. Stoecker:

Thank you for your letter concerning the gun control legislation now pending before the City Council.

When the bill comes before the Council's Legislative Session for a vote, I will keep your views in mind.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson Councilmember at large



K. A. STOECKER
BOX 1808
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20013

February 19, 1975

The Honorable Julius W. Hobson Member, D. C. City Council 14th & E Streets, N.W. Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Mr. Hobson:

I am terribly upset over the amendment to the District's police regulations offered to the City Council by Councilmember John A. Wilson of Ward 2, which would confiscate, without payment, all privately owned handguns and shotguns which honest citizens have registered with the police.

As we all know, the <u>problem</u> firearms are not the ones that law-abiding citizens have registered but are unregistered weapons that have been surreptitiously acquired for malicious use. These latter weapons are the ones that laws should be devised to outlaw.

As a very concerned citizen I urge you to oppose this wholly unfair and ill considered amendment which, instead of curbing crime, will do no more than create serious opposition and bitterness on the part of honest law-abiding D. C. citizens.

Sincerely yours,

Karl Stareken





The Honorable Julius W. Hobson Member, D. C. City Council 14th & E Streets, N.W. Washington, D. C. 20004 K. A. STOECKER
BOX 1808
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20013

DEAN SMITH

my pot.

2325 49 STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20007, TELEPHONE 338-4453

March 24, 1975

Mr. Julius W. Hobson Councilmember at large Council of the District of Columbia Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Julius:

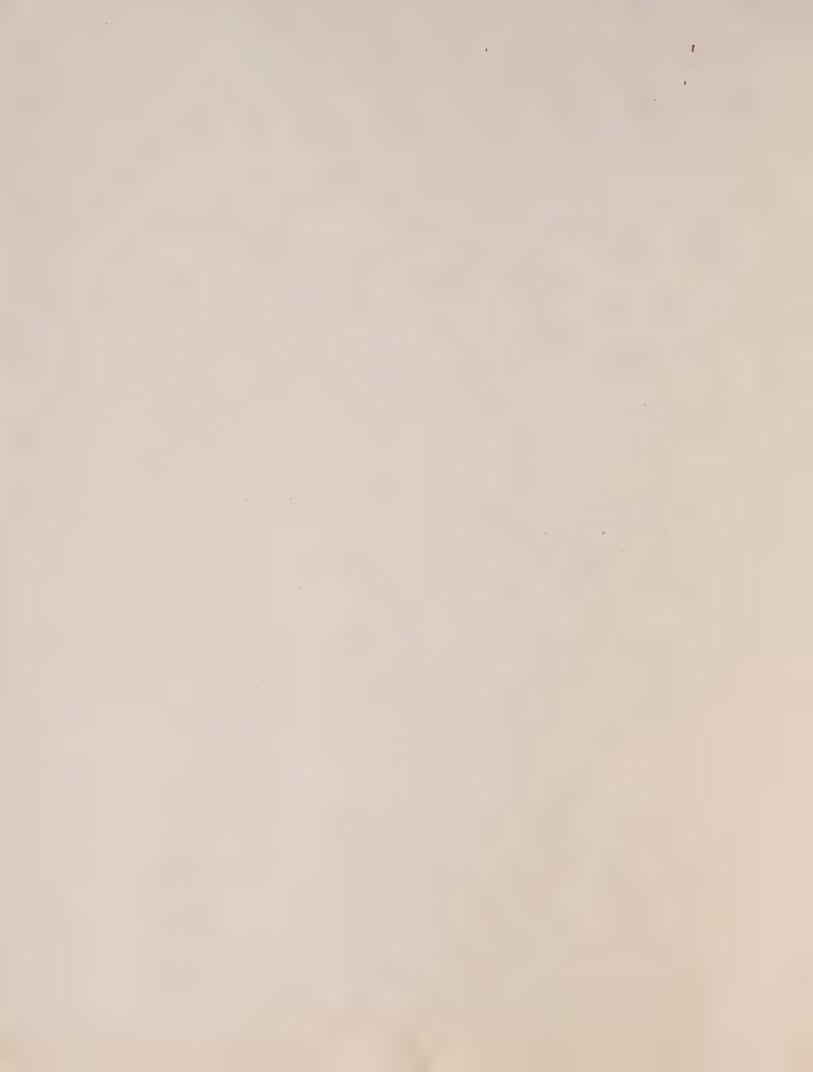
Thank you for extending me the courtesy of using one of the low license plate numbers assigned to your office. It is all the more a pleasure for me because it comes from your office. I realize the pressures on you for the distribution of the limited number of plates you have and I am thrilled that you have selected the Smiths.

You may have misplaced the application for membership in the Federal City Club that I sent to you, through David, a few years ago. Now that things are looking up I hope that you will allow me to nominate you for membership. It is not a big deal but the members are active in the Federal and local government and it wouldn't hurt to have a place like that where you can take people from time to time.

Let me know whenenever I can help. Remember that the National Technical Information Service, of which I am the Assistant Director, has a fine collection of technical reports in the fields of Urban Technology and Behavior, as well as others in which you are interested. My office number is 321-7500, in Springfield, Virginia.

Sincerely

Dean Smith



March 31, 1975

Ms. Barbara Sizemore Superintendent of Schools 415-12th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Ms. Sizemore:

The Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs is conducting public hearings April 16, and 17, 1975, on the impact of equalization and ESEA, Title I comparability requirements on the District of Columbia Public Schools. I hope to explore these requirements in depth and examine carefully issues pertinent to their implementation. I am soliciting a list of potential expert witnesses and would appreciate your assistance in this endeavor. Enclosed is a copy of the hearing notice.

It is certainly my intention that these hearings will serve to provide a significant public forum for the problems encountered in implementing equalization and comparability requirements and offer substantial guidance in terms of defining alternatives for legally altering the school system's procedures in this area. You may expect to hear shortly from a member of my staff to discuss the hearing process in detail.

Your support and cooperation will be crucial to this effort.

Sincerely,

JULIUS W. HOBSON, Chairman Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs

Ænclosure.





## GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

#### CITY COUNCIL

#### WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

April 11, 1975

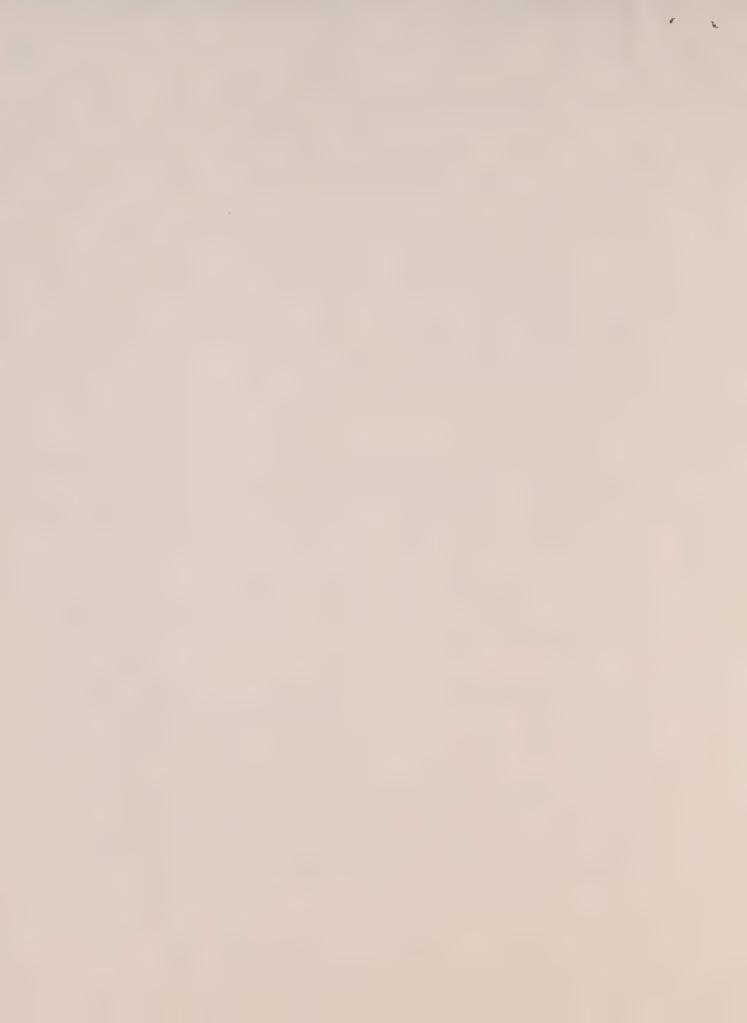
Honorable Earl Silbert
United States Attorney
for the District of Columbia
United States Court House
Third and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Mr. Silbert:

On March 20, 1975, the <u>Washington Post</u> carried a front page story of an interview with Inspector Albert W. Ferguson of the Metropolitan Police Department, in which he was quoted as stating that a high ranking police official proposed burning a parade float belonging to a group of demonstrators (copy enclosed).

We ask that your office consider whether any criminal laws were violated either by the proposal being made or by the failure of those who knew of the proposal to report it or take other appropriate actions, and, if so, fully to investigate the matter.

In addition, Inspector Ferguson is quoted as stating that undercover informers paid by the Metropolitan Police Department could clear "a couple of hundred dollars a week tax free" from each agency for which they were working. This statement, if true, indicates possible complicity by police officials in violation of the tax laws, including but not confined to those laws requiring persons paying wage earners or others to file appropriate reports with the Internal Revenue Service. In addition, there may be a violation of the criminal laws by those who knew of such violations and failed to report them or take other appropriate action. We ask that the matter of possible violations of the tax laws also be fully investigated by your office, or referred to the Justice Department for investigation.



Please inform us: (i) whether your office or the Justice Department will undertake the two investigations requested, (ii) approximately how long the investigations will take, and (iii) the results of the investigations.

We appreciate your cooperation in looking into this matter.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember-at-large

Enclosures

cc: Mayor Walter Washington
All City Council Members



Mr. Richard Scupi
Director
Legal Services Plan
805 15th Street, N.W., Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Scupi:

Thank you for your letter and the information describing your program of services to District residents.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson Councilmember



Thank of mysenialis LEGAL SERVICES PLAN LABORERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL OF WASHINGTON, D. C. & VICINITY 805 15TH STREET, N.W., SUITE 400 WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005 (202) 347-6240 March 19, 1975 RICHARD SCUPI DIRECTOR The Honorable Mr. Julius Hobson, Sr. District of Columbia Council District Building 14th and E Streets, N.W. Fifth Floor Washington, D.C. 20004 Dear Council Member Hobson: Salutations and congratulations! For two years I have been associated with the Laborers' Legal Services program. We provide fully prepaid services to Laborers' Union members, and their dependents, on a broad range of problems. Our program is funded by union dues. I am enclosing a brochure which generally describes our program and which sets forth (page 4) the types of problems in which we provide services. About 4,500 families eligible for our services are District of Columbia residents; about one-half of our services are provided in District matters. Since we may have occasion to present views on matters before you, I wish to call our program to your attention at this time. If the experiences of our members, or our views, are of interest to you on any matter, please let me know. We will be glad to provide whatever assistance we can on any subject of mutual interest. Very truly yours, Director RS:mhl Enclosure 33

# LEGAL SERVICES PLAN,

Laborers' District Council of Washington, D.C. & Vicinity

## A Prepaid Legal Services Plan

Established By The
Laborers' District Council of
Washington, D.C. And Vicinity

805 FIFTEENTH STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005
Telephone: (202) 347-6240

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## THE LEGAL SERVICES PLAN

#### Introduction

The Legal Services Plan has been established by the Laborers' District Council of Washington, D.C. and Vicinity, affiliated with the Laborers' International Union of North America, AFL-CIO, to provide legal assistance and services to Plan members and their dependents regarding their personal affairs. The Plan shall be known as "Legal Services Plan, Laborers' District Council of Washington, D.C. & Vicinity."

This Plan has been established to protect and advance the legal rights and interests of the members of the Plan and their dependents. The Plan will emphasize the process of educating members and their dependents as to their legal rights.

#### Operation Of The Plan

The operation of the Plan will be financially supported by regular contributions of the participating members. Such contributions to the Plan will be used to provide services under the Plan. No other charge will be made for services provided under the Plan. Services provided by this Plan shall be limited to the resources available to the Plan.

A Steering Committee for the Legal Services Plan will be composed of representatives from each participating Local Union and the Laborers' District Council. The Steering Committee has adopted this Plan and may amend or expand the Plan at any time.

The Steering Committee will select an attorney as Director of the Legal Services Plan. The responsibility and authority of the Director will extend to the operation of the legal services program generally, including the establishment and operation of a system to provide legal services to members. The Director is to take all steps necessary so that members will receive the best possible quality service. The Director is also to conserve the Plan's resources by paying no salary or fee which is deemed unreasonably high. The Director will regularly report to the Steering Committee on the operations of the Plan, including all relevant financial data, the number of members and dependents receiving services, and the kinds of services provided.

3

No amendment of this Plan by the Steering Committee shall deprive a member or dependent of legal services to which he was entitled in connection with any matter pending at the time of the change.

A description of the terms of this Plan will be distributed to the members of the Plan. When any significant change is made to this Plan, a description of the change will be distrib-

uted to members of the Plan.

#### Attorneys

The Director of the Plan shall employ or retain attorneys to provide services to participating members and their dependents under this Plan.

The services of such attorneys under the Plan shall be provided in accordance with the professional and ethical standards required of lawyers. Attorneys providing legal services under the Plan shall follow the rules of the Plan but shall receive no instructions or directions from any union officer or agent. Attorneys providing legal services under the Plan will have attorney/client relationships with the individual members of the Plan who receive legal services. The attorneys' professional obligations shall be exclusively towards such clients. The attorneys shall maintain the confidentiality of the lawyer/ client relationship in accordance with applicable professional standards. The attorneys shall refuse to provide services in presenting any claim they believe to be clearly without merit or frivolous.

## **Eligibility**

The following persons shall be eligible to receive advice and consultation under the Plan:

1. Participating members in good standing with their Local Union, and their dependents.

Retired members and their dependents.

The following persons shall be eligible to receive all services provided under the Plan if the standards are met when the representation is undertaken:

- 1. Participating members in good standing with their Local Union who have worked within the jurisdiction of the Laborers' District Council of Washington, D.C. and Vicinity for a total of at least 275 hours in any two (2) of the three (3) previous calendar quarters, excluding the current quarter.
- 2. A dependent of a participating member who is eligible for all services.

3. Retired members and their dependents.

The term *participating member* is defined for purposes of these eligibility requirements to mean a person who is a member of a Local Union affiliated with the Laborers' District Council of Washington, D.C. and Vicinity and who has contributed to the Plan.

The term *dependent* is defined for purposes of these eligibility requirements to include any person with the following relationship to a participating member:

- 1. A spouse.
- 2. An unmarried child (including adopted, step-, and foster children) under nineteen (19) years of age who has the same residence as the member and is dependent upon the member for support and maintenance.
- 3. A widow, widower, or child of a deceased member (eligible at the time of death) for six (6) months after the member's death, except as to matters arising out of the member's death where the individuals shall be considered dependents until the matters are concluded.

The term *retired member* is defined for purposes of these eligibility requirements to include any person receiving a pension from a District Council Trust Fund and any person eligible to receive such a pension whose application for such pension is pending.

In connection with each particular matter in which legal services are provided to a dependent, the member must consent to the receipt of such services by the dependent where any likelihood of a conflict of interest is present.

#### **Available Services**

Subject to the limitations set forth herein, the following services shall be provided to eligible members and their dependents without any fee or charge:

- 1. Legal advice and consultation.
- 2. Necessary legal services in matters not specifically excluded from coverage under the Plan.
- 3. Costs incurred in connection with legal services provided under the Plan in any court or administrative proceeding except that fines, penalties or civil damages are not costs payable under the Plan.
- 4. Bail or collateral in connection with covered matters shall be provided to an eligible member or dependent,

if necessary, in an amount up to five hundred dollars (\$500.00). In the event of forfeiture of such bail or collateral, the eligible member shall reimburse the Plan for such loss. No further services under the Plan shall be provided to an otherwise eligible member or dependent until such reimbursement is made.

# Unavailable Services And Limitations On Services

Services shall not be provided regarding the following matters:

- 1. Matters involving as adverse parties any of the following:
  - a. A member or dependent.
  - b. The Plan or any employee or agent of the Plan.
  - c. Any labor union or its officers, agents, or employees.
  - d. Any fringe benefit program or plan, or the trustees, administrators, or employees thereof, in which any labor union participates or has an interest.
  - e. Any employer party to a collective bargaining agreement with a participating Local Union of the Laborers' District Council of Washington, D.C. and Vicinity.
- 2. Representation in any business venture or other matter in which for Federal income tax purposes the cost of legal services would normally constitute a business expense or a capital investment.
- 3. Representation in court proceedings involving:
  - a. Claims by a member of less than two hundred dollars (\$200.00).
  - b. Real estate which is not a member's residence.
- 4. Representation in matters where representation is readily available on a contingent fee basis or through insurance coverage.
- 5. Representation in criminal felony matters.
- 6. Payment of fees to retained counsel in real estate transactions will not exceed three hundred dollars (\$300.00) and will be made only in connection with the purchase or sale of a member's residence or in connection with the purchase of land by a member for the purpose of constructing his residence.
- 7. Representation in any additional matters when a covered

family has already during the current year of Plan operation received legal services in excess of thirty (30) hours of staff attorney time or seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750.00) in retained attorney fees.

The following costs will not be paid by the Plan:

- 1. The first fifteen dollars (\$15.00) of filing fees.
- 2. Those costs in excess of fifty dollars (\$50.00) in divorce, separation, name change, and bankruptcy/wage earner matters.

#### **Advisory Committee**

An Advisory Committee shall be established consisting of not less than twelve (12) nor more than twenty-one (21) members who shall be selected by the Steering Committee. The members of the Advisory Committee shall serve on a voluntary basis for three-year terms. The Advisory Committee shall select its own Chairman and shall meet at least once each year and otherwise upon the call of the Chairman.

The Advisory Committee shall report annually to the Steering Committee upon the operation of the Plan and offer suggestions for improvement of the operations.

If an eligible member or dependent has a complaint regarding the operation of the Plan, he may bring the complaint to the attention of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee. Upon receipt of any such complaint, the Chairman shall appoint three (3) Advisory Committee members to investigate the matter and report upon it to the full Committee. Any recommendations of the Advisory Committee shall then be transmitted to the Steering Committee.

If the complaining member or dependent is dissatisfied with the decision of the Steering Committee, he has a right to secure a ruling through the process of arbitration. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee shall arrange for any such arbitration in accordance with the rules of the American Arbitration Association.

The decision of the arbitrator shall be final and binding upon the parties. The arbitrator may allocate the costs of the arbitration between the parties on an equitable basis.

#### Miscellaneous Provisions

1. The services provided for herein are for the sole benefit of eligible members and their dependents. Such services

shall not inure to the benefit of, nor vest in, any other person or entity, public or private, such as a Trustee in bankruptcy or under Chapter XIII or any other Trustee under the National Bankruptcy Act, or to any assignee for the benefit of creditors or otherwise. Services provided under the Plan are not assignable.

- 2. The Plan shall be subrogated to all rights of an eligible member or dependent to recover attorneys' fees and costs against any person or entity with respect to matters for which services were provided under the Plan. Members or dependents shall execute and deliver to the Plan any instruments or papers and do whatever else is necessary to secure such rights for the Plan; and they shall do nothing to prejudice such rights.
- 3. No member or dependent is required or obligated to consult with or be represented by an attorney employed or retained by the Plan as a condition of union membership or otherwise; members or dependents shall remain free to secure legal advice or representation independently of the Plan.
- 4. No financial profit shall be derived from rendition of legal services under the Plan by the District Council or any participating Local Union.

### Geographical Area Covered

Services provided under this Plan shall be limited to the geographical jurisdiction of the Laborers' District Council of Washington, D.C. and vicinity, except where an eligible member resides outside such geographical jurisdiction, services shall be provided under the Plan to such member in the legal jurisdiction in which he resides to the same extent services would be provided within the District Council's geographical jurisdiction.

## LEGAL SERVICES PLAN,

Laborers' District Council of Washington, D.C. & Vicinity

## A PROGRESS REPORT

after one year of operations

June 1, 1973 – May 31, 1974

## **Steering Committee:**

Robert Glenn, Chairman
Nathan Settles, Secretary-Treasurer
Leroy Adams
Robert Broadus
Francis Greenfield
Slater Hackley
Herbert Harris
John Rutledge
Cecil Tucker
John Willett
Richard Scupi, Director



#### Introduction

On June 1, 1973, the Legal Services Plan (LSP) began to provide legal services on personal legal problems to about 10,000 Laborers' union members and their families. LSP provides services in the District of Columbia, five counties in Maryland, and the northern 22 counties of Virginia. LSP members receive services on a totally pre-paid basis, with no additional charges for any services provided to them.

After one year of operations, the Legal Services Plan remains both the largest and most complex pre-paid program in the country.

#### LSP's Goals

LSP has had to do many things for the first time. Its experience may help other prepaid programs begin their operations with more certainty. But LSP is not an experimental program. It is a permanent program to provide quality legal services to individual members. In areas where members have not customarily obtained legal assistance, LSP seeks to encourage members to obtain legal assistance by making services as accessible and effective as possible. The goals of providing quality services and encouraging utilization will continue to guide LSP's operations.

# Services Provided to Members in LSP's First Year

	June July Aug.	Sept. Oct. Nov.	Dec. Jan. Feb.	March April May	Total	% of Total
New Cases	200	229	273	306	1,008	100
Attorneys						
Staff	191	212	250	256	909	90
Retained	9	17	23	50	99	10
Jurisdiction of Case						
District of Columbia	112	134	154	174	574	57
Maryland	50	60	59	81	250	25
Virginia	36	34	59	50	179	18
West Virginia	2	1	1	1	5	-
Nature of Problem						
Marital	30	22	25	31	108	11
Adoption	4	5	2	5	16	2
Other Family	12	12	18	20	62	6
Wills/Probate	3	11	8	9	31	3
Creditor Actions	16	20	21	18	75	7
Consumer	27	31	30	28	116	12
DWI	8	14	15	20	57	6
Traffic Violations	17	26	23	27	93	9
Other Traffic	27	27	36	45	135	13
Landlord/Tenant	6	17	17	18	58	6
Housing Criminal/Juvenile	17 8	20 11	22 11	28 17	87	9 4
Public Benefits	2	4	6	17 5	47 17	2
Tax	4	2	6	5 5	13	1
Miscellaneous	23	7	33	30	93	9
New Clients Served	190	187	211	212	800	79
Previous Clients Served	10	42	62	94	208	21
Cases Closed						
During Quarter	58	158	174	226	616	
Cases Pending at						
End of Quarter	121	213	270	336		

About 1,000 legal matters were handled by LSP during the first year of operations. About 800 different families were involved in these problems.

Some matters were handled in less than an hour by an attorney and required no more than a conference with the member and a letter or phone call. Some cases required more than twenty hours of an attorney's time and involved a full trial in court.

In addition to the 1,000 legal matters handled by LSP attorneys, there were about 400 other contacts with LSP by members. Those contacts involved problems for which legal services were either unnecessary or not available. In many of these situations, LSP provided the member with other services or with advice or an appropriate referral.

#### Services Available to Members

As of May 1, 1974, LSP offered services to members in traffic cases, criminal misdemeanors, and in civil matters such as family, consumer, creditor, and housing problems.

LSP began operations on June 1, 1973, with a program containing a number of limitations. Many of these limitations were dropped on October 1, 1973, and others were removed as of May 1, 1974.

During this period, for example, services were first offered in criminal cases, the dollar limit for court representation on claims was lowered from \$300.00 to \$200.00, and an exclusion for collection matters was removed. The significant limitations on services which remain involve disputes between members or between a member and the union, substantial personal injury matters where contingent fee representation is available, and representation in workmen's compensation claims.

#### **How LSP Provides Services to Members**

About 90% of the members' legal matters are handled by staff attorneys working out of LSP's offices. These attorneys handle nearly all matters in the District of Columbia, Prince Georges County, and northeastern Virginia.

Outside of the immediate metropolitan area, LSP's members receive services from attorneys in the counties where their problems arise. These attorneys are sometimes selected by the member; frequently the member is referred to one of the attorneys regularly handling LSP cases. In either event, LSP pays the full cost of the legal services received by the member.

LSP's offices are open in the evening and on Saturdays so that ordinarily members do not have to miss work in order to talk to an attorney. Also, LSP pays members' parking charges and accepts collect calls from members.

### LSP's Funding and Administration

Each LSP member contributes  $4\phi$  for each hour worked. LSP receives no other money from members. Members who have contributed for a total of 275 hours (\$11.00) in the previous three calendar quarters are eligible for all of LSP's services. All retired members are eligible without regard to contributions.

LSP's "Board of Directors" is a Steering Committee of ten representatives from the eight participating local unions. The program's Director is responsible for LSP's day-to-day operations and regularly reports to the Steering Committee on all phases of the operation. Program changes and goals are established by the Steering Committee.

LSP also has an Advisory Committee which will annually review the program's operations and make appropriate recom-

mendations to the Steering Committee. Most of the Advisory Committee members are attorneys active in community affairs in the metropolitan area.

#### LSP Staff

C. L. "Andy" Anderson, Assistant to the Director

Barbara G. Bemley

Gail L. Boozer

Gerald M. Green, Member, D.C. and Maryland Bars

Martha H. Lewis

W. Alton Lewis, Member, D.C. Bar

Jerome Morris, Member, D.C. Bar

Richard Scupi, Director, and Member, D.C. Bar

Ann L. Singleton

B. Norris Vassar, Member, D.C. and Virginia Bars

Arnold L. Yochelson, Member, D.C. and Maryland Bars

Henry L. Rucker, Member, D.C. Bar

#### Law Student Assistants

Barbara A. Flatts

Cary C. Lacklen

E. Carlton Mobley



# LEGAL SERVICES PLAN,

Laborers' District Council of Washington, D.C. & Vicinity Suite 400 805 15th STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005



The Honorable Mr. Julius Hobson, Sr. District of Columbia Council District Building 14th and E Streets, N.W. Fifth Floor Washington, D.C. 20004



Ms. Susan L. Smithers
Adult Services, Oxon Hill Branch
Prince George's County Memorial Library
6200 Oxon Hill Road
Oxon Hill, Maryland 20021

Dear Ms. Smithers:

Enclosed is a copy of the photograph of Councilmember Julius W. Hobson you requested to be added to the Sojourner Truth Collection and to the history of Blacks in America of the Library.

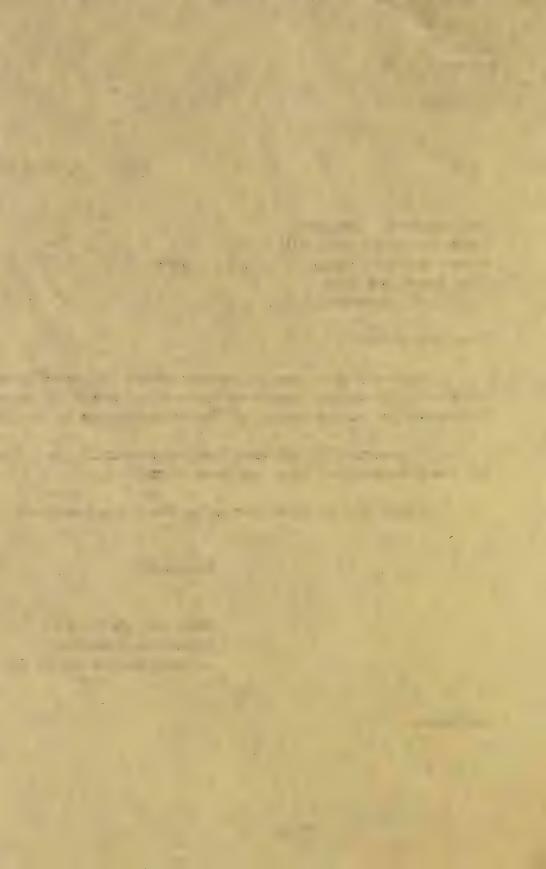
I apologize for the long delay in responding to this request, but the photographas have just been completed.

Thank you for your interest in the Councilmember.

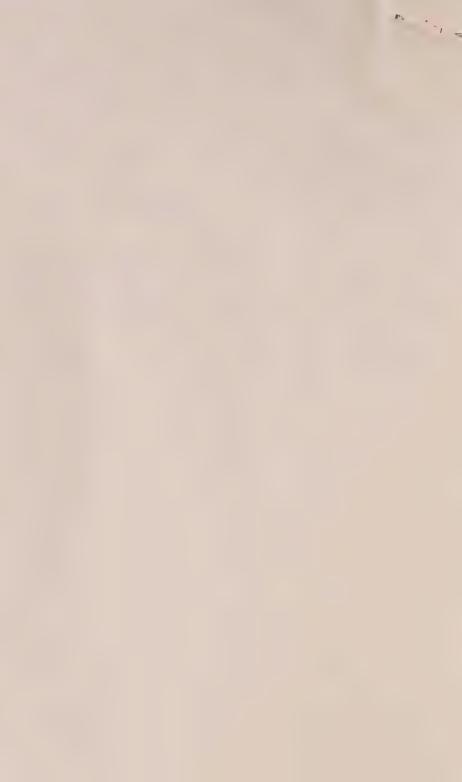
Sincerely,

Paul Sanders Brown
Executive Assistant
Councilmember Julius W. Hobson

Enclosure



Mail Routing Slip Date: 1/13/75 To: Council member Julius Hobson Comments: Mrs. Habson, Glease send me copies of fectures torraine - Will do so as span picture is Sandy Brown:



Prince George's County Memor Administrative Offices 6532 Adelphi Road Hyattsville, Maryland 20782 Elizabeth B. Hage, Director Telephone 779 - 9330 January 8, 1975 Hon. Julius Hobson Sr. D.C. City Council City Hall 14th and E Streets Washington, D.C. 20004 Dear Hon. Hobson: We have a special collection called the Sojourner Truth Collection. contains pictures, books, magazines, and pamphlets on the history of Blacks in America. We are expanding the picture file to include as many currently well-known Blacks as possible. Please send us a

photograph of yourself for our collection.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely.

Susan L. Smuthers

Susan L. Smithers Adult Services Oxon Hill Branch 6200 Oxon Hill Road Oxon Hill, Maryland 20021

SLS:ec

1-13-75



Oxon Hill Branch Adult Services
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY MEMORIAL LIBRARY SYSTEM

Administrative Offices 6532 Adelphi Road Hyattsville, Maryland 20782

Use Libraries

# GET ABEAU - LEAD

Hon. Julius Hobson Sr.
D.C. City Council
City Hall
14th and E Streets
Washington, D.C. 20004



.

the

LAW OFFICES

#### SHIFFMAN & NADANYI P. C.

I700 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006
TELEPHONE (202) 296-4737

VIRGINIA OFFICE

7115 LEESBURG PIKE FALLS CHURCH, VIRGINIA 22043

(703) 532-6260

April 25, 1975

PAUL SHIFFMAN MICHAEL NADANYI

ADRIAN RICCI

The Honorable
Julius Hobson
D. C. City Council
District Building
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Julius:

It was certainly good visiting with you the other day. Enclosed is a copy of an article, which appeared in the New York Times last week, supporting our entire position. In substance, the Court found that the no-fault law was unconstitutional in that it favored the rich, who could afford higher legal fees, over the poor. This would permit the absurdity of allowing the rich to sue while precluding suits by the poor and disadvantaged.

As we discussed often before, the no-fault theory should properly be entitled "no benefit".

I hope to see you in the near future. Good health to you and the family.

Best personal regards,

Paul Shiffman

Enclosure

RECEIVED

APR 2 8 1975

Julius Milpoon, Sr. Councilme-liber-At-Large

# NO-FAULT POLICIES

State Supreme Court Asserts Measure on Auto Insurance Violates Constitution

By MAX H. SEIGEL

New York State's no-fault automobile insurance law' was ruled unconstitutional yesterday by a Brooklyn Supreme Court justice, who said the law denied due process and favored the rich.

In a 13-page opinion, Justice "George H. Nicols attacked the provision of the law setting a minimum of \$500 in medical expenses before an accident evictim could sue for pain and suffering. He said this provision violated due process because it denied trial by jury to a whole class of citizens, and it denied equal protection under the law by creating arbitrary . classes.

Justice Nicols also held that the no-fault law favored the rich. "Those who can afford higher medical fees than those less economically fortunate," he said, "reach the threshold much faster," and so they can sue for pain and suffering while sue for pain and suffering while the poor cannot.

#### 4 Accidents Involved

Yesterday's ruling came in a case brought by five Brooklyn residents involved in four sepa-rate automobile accidents in which no one suffered injuries that required more than \$500 in medical fees.

Justice Nicols ruled that all five had been discriminated against because they could not sue whereas a person suffering a similar injury from a fall on a sidewalk could seek compensation for pain and suffer-

Fifteen other states have laws similar to New York's no-fault insurance act. In Florida, Massachusetts, Kansas and New Hampshire, the highest courts have upheld the constitutionality of the laws, asserting that the guaranteed number of benefits are a proper exchange for some restrictions on law suits. In Pennsylvania and Michigan, where the constitutionality of no-fault insurance is now being challenged, no final decisions have been announced.

Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz of New York an-nounced yesterday that his of-fice would file an immediate appeal with the Appellate Division. "I will urge the court to schedule argument at the earliest possible time," he said.

According to Milton Freedman, assistant general counsel of the State Insurance Deport-ment, the effect of the Attorney General's appeal will be to stry implementation of the Supreme Court decision.

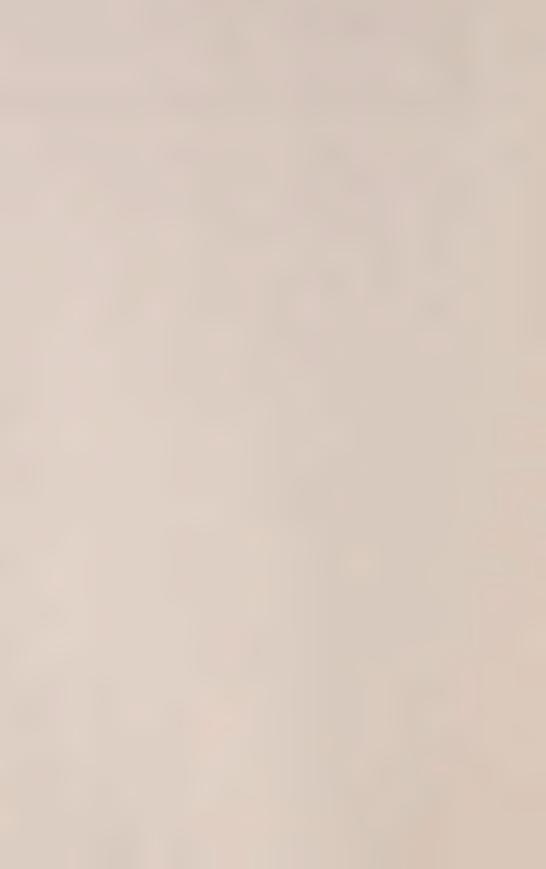
## Law Still in Effect

"The law will continue to be in full force," Mr. Freedman, said. "If you have an accident, you must report it, and carriers are still obligated to pay nofault claims."

Meanwhile, lawyers' groups, which have consistently op-posed no-fault insurance because of the losses in income it produced, hailed yesterday's decision. They saw the decision as vindication of their arguments against no-faut insurance when it was first pro-posed. At the time, proponents conceded that most drivers would be surrendering their right to sue, but they said this was a "hollow" right under the present clogged system.

The proponents of the plan cited data showing that under the old system, persons with minor injuries received excessive settlements while those with major injuries did not get enough compensation. get enough compensation.

The leader of the winning team of lawyers in the Supreme Court battle over no-fault in-surance was Bernard S. Meyer, the man named by Governor Carey to investigate the Attic rison trials.



May 22, 1975

Mr. A.W. Smith
President
National Parks and Conservation
Association
1701 18th Street, N.W.
Wash, D.C. 20009

Dear Mr. Smith:

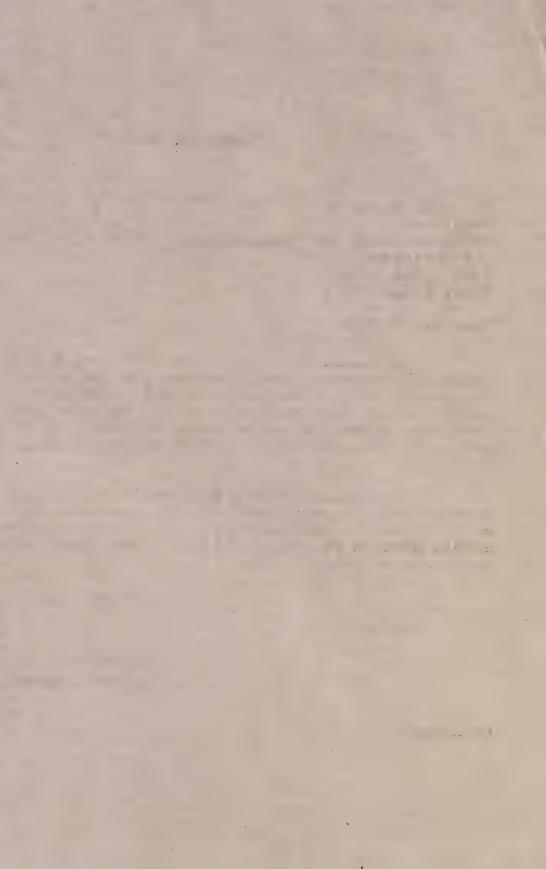
returnable beverage container legislation which is being held by the Committee on Transportation and Environmental Affairs. Lither you or your organization may wish to testify before the Committee or submit a written statement. The hearings are scheduled for June 6 and 5, 1975 at 10:00 2.m., 2:00 2.m., and 7:30 p.m.

The hearings concern a topic that is of vital importance to the whole issue of solid waste management and the environment, and I invite you to testify. If you wish to give testimony you should contact is. Owen bohlke at 638-2223 or 629-3306 before 5:30 p.m. on June 2, 1975.

Sincerely,

JULIUS W. HOBSON COUNCILMEMBER AT LARGE

Enclosure



Mr. Walter A. Schieber
Executive Director
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
1225 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Mr. Schleber:

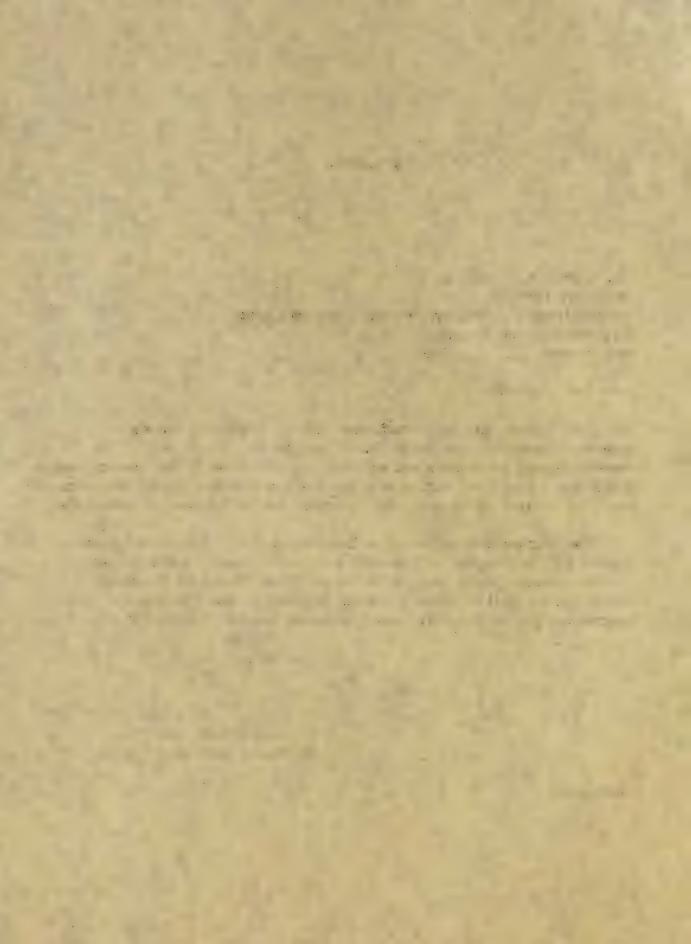
Tina Hobson asked me to forward to you copies of letters sent by Councilmember Julius W. Hobson to Mr. Frank Zarb of the Federal Energy Administration and Mr. Russell Train of the Environmental Protective Agency requesting that their organization examine the resource recovery system which has been proposed for the District of Columbia.

Also enclosed is a copy of a letter sent to Mr. Matthew Watson, Auditor for the District of Columbia requesting him to audit the initial contract arrangements made with the National Center for Resource Recovery, as well as other materials which may be of interest to you concerning the proposed resource recovery facilities at Lorton, Virginia.

Sincerely,

PAUL SANDERS BROWN Executive Assistant

Enclosures



May 22, 1975

Mr. Neil Seldon Institute for Local Self Reliance 1717 18th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20009

Dear MR. Seldon:

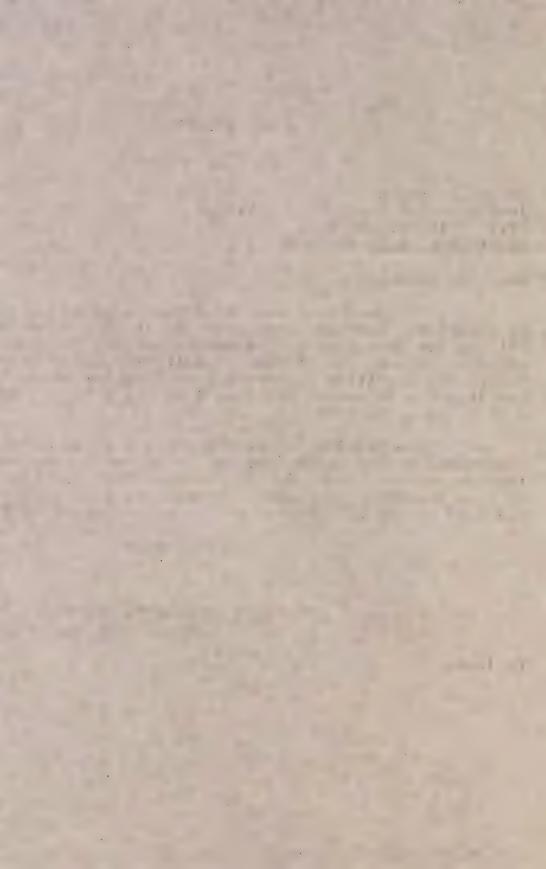
Enclosed is a copy of a notice of public hearing on returnable beverage container legislation which is being held by the Committee on Transportation and Environmental Affairs. Either you or your organization may wish to testify before the Committee or submit a written statement. The hearings are scheduled for June 4 and 5, 1975 at 10:00 a.m., 2:00 p. .m., and 7:30 p.m.

The hearings concern a topic that is of vital importance to the whole issue of solid waste management and the environment, and I invite you to testify. If you wish to give testimony you should contact Ms. Gwen Bohlke at 638-2223 or 629-3806 before 5:30 p.m. on June 2, 1975.

Sincerely,

JULIUS W. HOBSON
COUNCILMEMBER AT LARGE

Enclosure



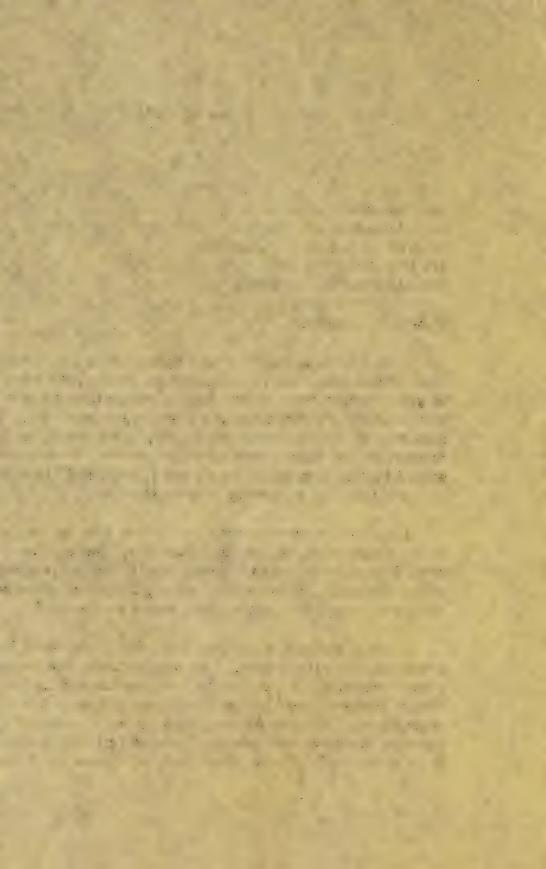
Ms. Barbara Sizemore
Superintendent of Schools
District of Columbia Public Schools
415 12th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Ms. Sizemore:

It has been brought to my attention that Mr. Leroy Jordan, 6907 8th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., has been attempting to get a tuition grant to pay for the education of his son, Joseph Jordan, who is currently attending the Psychiatric Institute. Mr. Jordan has informed me that he has been trying, to no avail, to ascertain information concerning the processing of a tuition grant for his son; he has further stated that he has been paying the full cost of his son's tuition since October 1974, at a monthly rate of \$450.00.

I further understand that Mr. Jordan has spoken with Dr. Doris Woodson, of the Department of Special Education, who informed him that his child should be returned to the regular public school program. Has any evaluation of Joseph Jordan been performed by public school personnel? Has there been a hearing of possible placements for Joseph?

Several persons have indicated that there are a large number of students in similar traits. Can you estimate the number of claims for tuition which are not currently being processed by the public schools? Please include those persons who may not have followed all stated procedures. What steps are taken by the District of Columbia Public Schools to assure that parents receive full information concerning steps to be taken to facilitate processing of tuition grant claims? Please advise



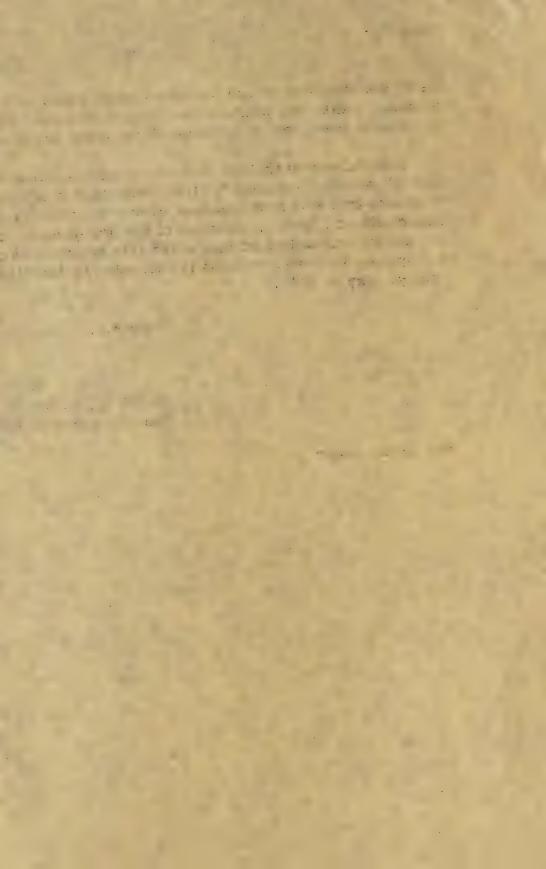
me of the status of Joseph Jordan's tuition grant. If there are any procedures that Mr. Jordan should follow to expedite the grant, provide the details necessary to accomplish the grant award with dispatch.

I would expect that the Department of Special Education will move with all speed to ameliorate this problem and provide all support necessary to assure that it is resolved in a manner satisfactory to all parties, especially Mr. Jordan. Because of the urgent nature of this problem and the severe economic hardship which this situation causes the Jordan family, a response to these questions is requested by the close of business Friday, May 9, 1975.

Sincerely,

JULIUS W. HOBSON Councilmember-at-large

cc: Leroy Jordan



May 24, 1976

Mrs. Eva Speight
Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc.
Washington, D.C. Alumnae Chapter
3695 Highwood Drive, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20020

Dear Mrs. Speight:

I sincerely regret I was unable to attend the Delta's Awards Reception on Sunday, May the Second. Thank you for the invitation to participate in this event honoring citizens of our city.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson Councilman at Large



•
Mail Routing Slip
Date: 5/V
To: Councilmember Julius Hobson
Comments:
Pat Miner:
Lou Aronica: elready hild
respet
Sandy Brown:

Lorraine McCottry:

Alice Blue



Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc.

Washington, D. C. Alumnae Chapter

cordially invites you to our

Awards Reception

Sunday, May the second

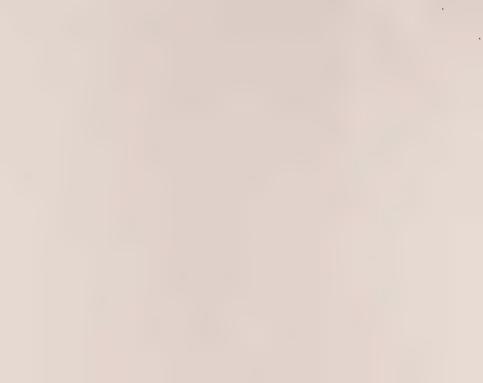
nineteen hundred and seventy-six

at 3:00 p.m.

Michigan Park Christian Church

South Dakota Avenue and Taylor St., N. E.

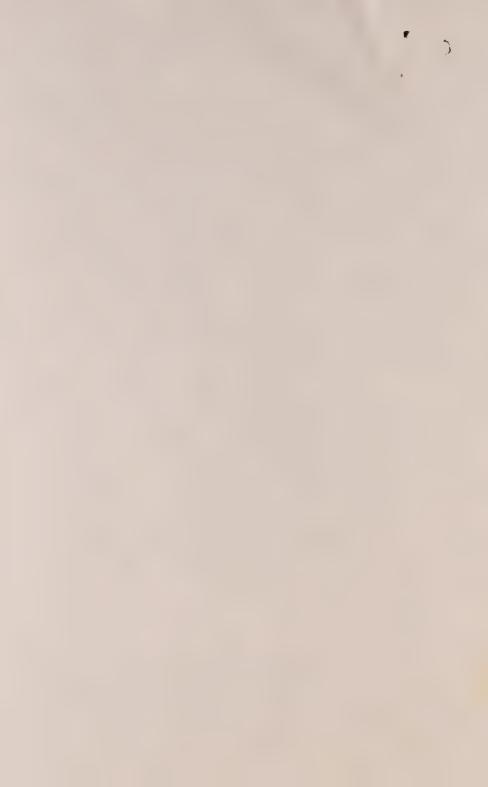
582-4814



Mrs Eva Speight
3695 Highworth Dr. S. 1800 PM
Washington, D. C. 25020 PM Honorable Julius Hobson Council of the District of Columbia District Building Washington, D.C.



april 3
Mail Routing Slip  Date: 1/30/75
To: Council member Julius Hobson  Comments: Do Stall was a definition
- Say Mr. Sh.
Sandy Brown:
4/1/75
Lorraine McCottry: assept for "my
wife & if appropriate



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# HOWARD UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

January 27, 1975

The Honorable Julius Hobson, Sr. Member, D. C. City Council District Building Room 527 14th & E Streets, N. W. Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Councilman Hobson:

I hope you have had an opportunity to study the recent invitation sent to you by Ms. Barbara Sizemore, Superintendent of Schools, to give greetings at our upcoming conference, and would be favorably disposed to come, should your time permit.

The Planning Committee has now finished final details of the conference program and requested that Thursday evening, April 3, the first event of the conference to be set aside for such greetings from city officials. I am, therefore, inviting you to appear at 7:00 p.m. April 3, at the Shoreman. Americana Hotel along with other city officials for the purpose of bringing brief greetings to the conference participants.

On this evening we have asked Congressman Charles Diggs to give the major address of the evening, to be followed by a reception at which you will be our guests.

Please indicate your availability in reply by February 15, otherwise we will have to assume that your schedule will not permit your appearance.

AHSA Organization, began in Washington, D. C. in 1970 has grown to over 500 scholars and students of Africa nation-wide. Last year over 1,000 attended a successful conference in New York City. This year, with your cooperation, we will have an opportunity to make the Study of Africa a significant experience to many residents of the District.

Sincerely yours,

Ronald Walters, Ph.D. Associate Professor Howard University

Ronald Walters M.A.

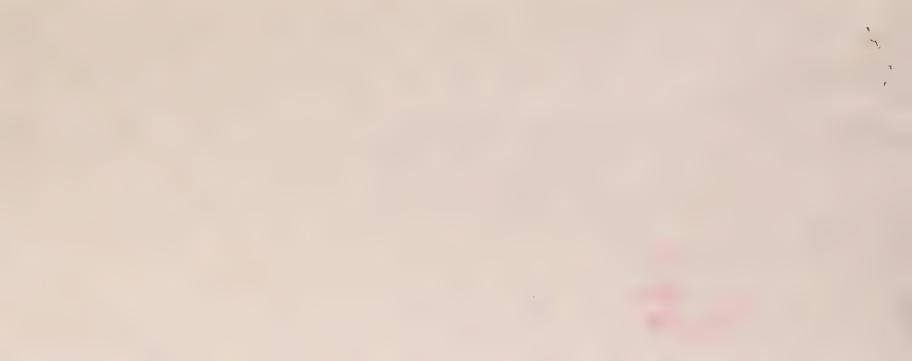
RW: aqj

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Dr. Ronald Walters
Associate Professor
of Political Science
Howard University
Washington, D. C. 20059

The Honorable Julius Hobson, Sr. Members, D. C. City Council District Building Room 527 14th & E Streets, N. W. Washington, D. C. 20004

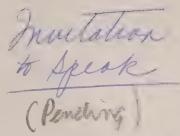


### PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS PRESIDENTIAL BUILDING 415 - 12TH STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

December 27, 1974



The Honorable Julius Hobson, Sr. Member, D.C. City Council District Building Room 527 14th & E Streets, N. W. Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Councilman Hobson:

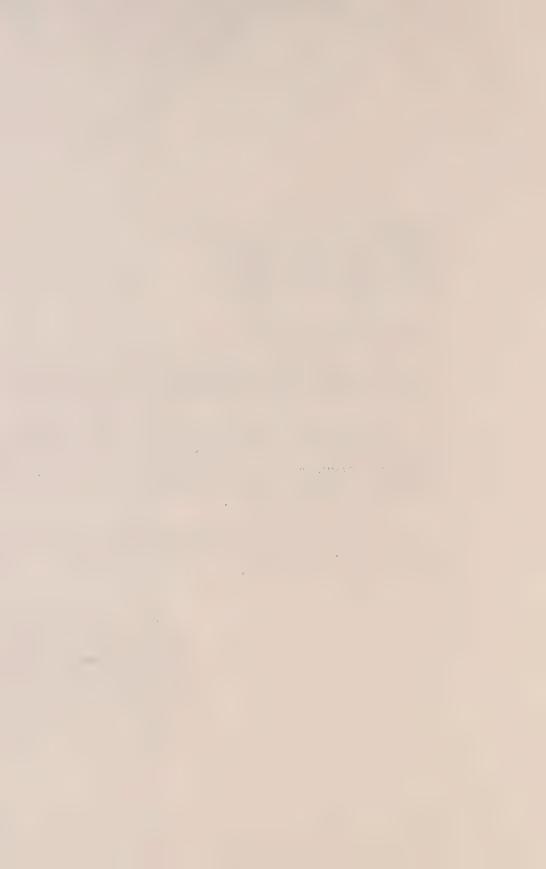
The African Heritage Studies Association is holding its Annual Conference in Washington, D. C. on April 3,4, 5 and 6 and our location will be the Shoreham Hotel.

In arguing for Washington as the site we described Washington as the first urban area to become majority Black to have a Black mayor, school board and council. As a 71% minority community, we would appreciate your participation in some way in this event.

If you can only come and give greetings, I would be appreciative. Please call me at 737-5155 or 722-0708 to let me know your intentions.

Yours in the struggle,

Barbara A. Sizemore Superintendent of Schools



December 2, 1974

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

The Conference Planning Committee for the 1975 meetint in Washington, D.C. has been charged by the Board of
our organization to begin preparation for a unique and
challenging conference. You should be pleased to know
that the Planning Committee is hard at work putting together the necessary details, and in this we want to solicit
your ideas and other contributions. We will be asking you
specifically what ways you wish to make your contribution.

The theme of the Conference will be "Strategies for a World African Survival" and we want to further develop the Afro-Centric view of the African World by putting on a Conference which will have an intensified intellectual quality as well as one which provides some service to the black community. The Conference dates will be April 3,4,5,6 and our location will be the Shoreham Hotel. It is both historic that we come back to the site where we were born, to a city which has just installed a predominantly black mayor and city council, and where there has always been strong support for AHSA and concern for the future of world African peoples from various groups.

We hope to build upon the excellent work of the New York Conference Committee of last year by involving all interested individuals and organizations in an effort to make this a mass oriented conference which speaks to the interests of black artists, school teachers, scientists, laborers, and others within our frame of reference.

The existing working Committees are:

Conference Site - Barbara Sizemore

Program - Nicholas McGuire

Publicity and Information - Mariyo Nzuwah

Registration - Dennis Caughn-Cook

Exhitibs -

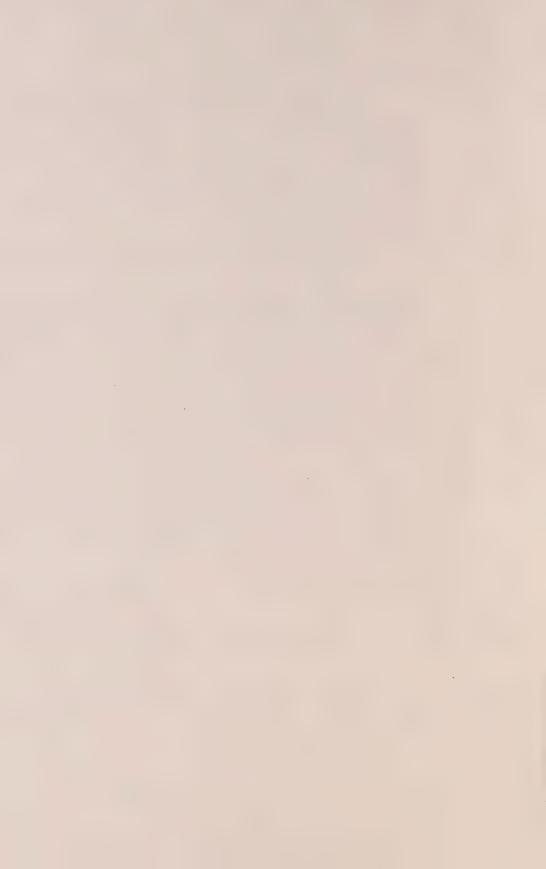
Banquet - Martha Cobb

Please be responsive to the call from these Committees to involve yourself and your resources in the construction of what will be a positive event in the furtherance of the struggle to build a meaningful black institution.

Sincerely,

Scorntariat
Dr. Nancy Arnez

1-7-75



### UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

COLLEGE PARK 20742

AFRO-AMERICAN STUDIES PROGRAM
DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL & SOCIAL SCIENCES
301-454-5665

ROOM 0100, WOODS HALL

# GENERAL INQUIRIES FOR INFORMATION REGARDING THE

"AFRICAN HERITAGE STUDIES ASSOCIATION 1975 ANNUAL CONFERENCE"

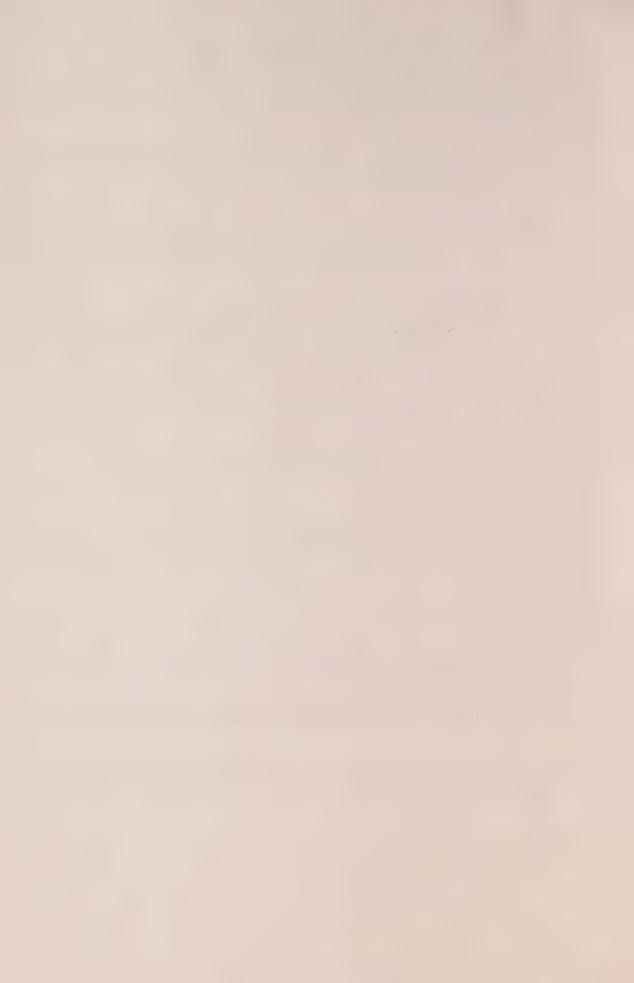
MAY BE DIRECTED THROUGH:

PROFESSOR MARILYO M. NZUWAH DIRECTOR
AFRO-AMERICAN STUDIES
ROOM 0100 WOODS HALL
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
COLLEGE PARK
MARYLAND 20742
(301-454-5665/6)



Please return this form before December 15, 1974 to
ROBERT MCGUIRE, 1325 LOCUST ROAD, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20021
( ) I would like to participate in the AHSA Conference by:
( ) Giving a paper, the subject of which is
( ) Giving an analysis based on my on-going practical work, the subject of which is
( ) Structuring and moderating a practical session. My general area of interest and experience are
( ) Acting as a workshop leader for workshops on:
( ) education ( ) the economy; My experience in this area is
( ) Being a reporter for a workshop or discussion section ( ) Commenting on presentations in the area of
( ) Other
( ) I would not like to do any of the above, but I do intend to attend the conference.
( ) I am not interested in this Conference because
Names and addresses of people who should receive copies of this an nouncement:
Your name (Print):
Mailing Address

Use other side for additional information or comments.



#### Dear Friend:

The African Heritage Studies Association will hold its annual conference in Washington, D.C. on April 4, 5 and 6, 1975. As a part of our planning for this conference, the Washington Support Committee wishes to solicit the participation in it of a broad spectrum of the black community. Therefore, we believe that the design of the Conference should reflect several major purposes:

- \* To begin to create a communications network among blacks which includes, but goes beyond, the academic community and involves the black media;
- \* To help people to develop research and action strategies for the future and to set priorities for such action and research;
- To provide an educational experience for groups and individuals who might not ordinarily have a complete grasp of the wide historical and contemporary pan-African experience;
- \* To bring people together to exchange ideas which might help them in their immediate struggles and to provide a forum for those individuals and groups which might not receive constructive exposure elsewhere;
- \* To create an awareness of contemporary situations in the black world which are important but which have not received much previous exposure; and
- \* To introduce people to AHSA.

The structure of the conference and the process by which the conference is organized must attempt to go beyond the usual conference procedure of bringing a large group of people together to passively listen to papers, or to listen to papers followed by the rhetoric of a few individuals. We must emphasize an EXCHANGE of ideas and experiences which provide the basis for concrete solutions to problems and for future communication.

It is most important that the conference set concrete goals it seeks to achieve and that these goals become the point from which regional conferences and the next annual conference begin.

In order for the conference to function in this way, we are seeking your comments on our plans and your willingness to participate in it. As of this moment the basic structure of the conference will be:



AHSA business sessions at the beginning and end of the conference.

One planning session for leaders, participants, recorders, etc.

Three keynote plenary sessions on the topics of education for self-reliance, black liberation movements, and blacks and the current world economic conditions. The first and third keynote addresses will be followed by workshop sessions in which more detailed discussion and strategy formulation will take place.

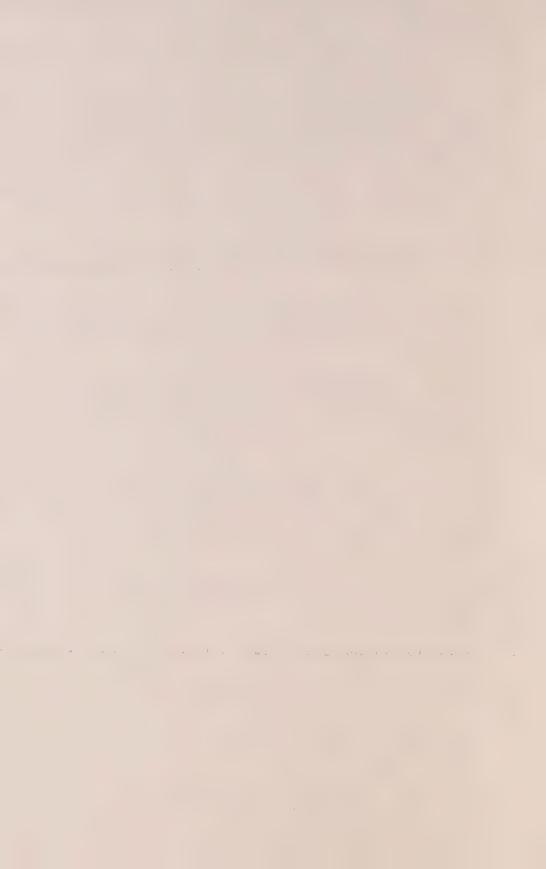
Thirty-two sessions devoted to presentations and discussions of a broad range of issues to be described below.

Various cultural and social events.

The collection for publication of conference proceedings.

The general theme of the conference will be where have we come from, where are we now and where are we going. Within this theme we expect to explore the following topics:

- 1. Education for self-reliance. We would like to hear presentations which evaluate attempts by blacks in all parts of the world to develop educational institutions and systems which are designed to fulfill black needs and to attain black goals.
- 2. Political power and illusions of black political power. We would like analyses of situations where blacks are in positions of political power throughout the world, and assessments of the degree to which those positions represent the real power to change the economic and social conditions under which black men and women live.
- 3. <u>Liberation struggles</u>. We would like reports on liberation struggles throughout the world, but especially in Africa. These reports should contain descriptions of the struggles and analyses of their direction.
- 4. Africa in the New World. This area should explore the relationship between traditional African culture and New World black social, political, religious and doonomic structures and activities.
- 5. Labor. We would like analyses of the contemporary and historical relationships between blacks and the labor movement throughout the world.
- 6. Community organizations. We would like to explore the state of community organization among blacks throughout the world. This should cover the theory of community organization as it applies to blacks as well as assessments of the utility and effect of such organizations in dealing with local conditions and in having an impact on larger social-political organization.

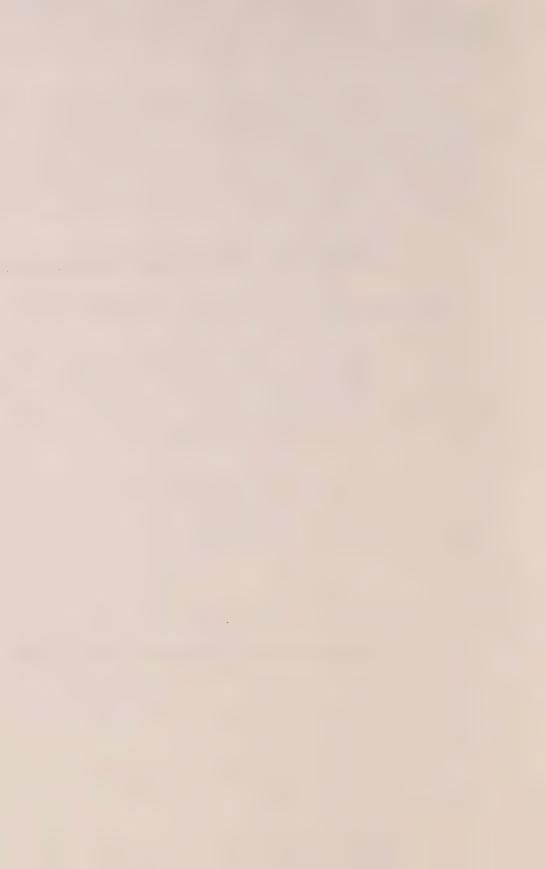


- 7. A re-assessment of pan-Africanism in light of the Sixth Pan-African Congress. In this case papers could analyze any aspect of the pan-African movement, could assess the implications of the last Congress on that movement, and analyze the issues raised at that conference.
- 8. Blacks and current world economic conditions and the development of black resources. Presentations in this area would attempt to provide a clear picture of what is happening in the world economy and how that will affect blacks in specific locations; how blacks can affect the world economy; and what is being done or should be done by blacks throughout the world to develop economic resources on which they can depend. This area would also consider the political implications for blacks of these economic conditions.
- 9. Black women. Analyses should be made of the position of black women throughout the world in the black family, in the black community, and in the larger societies of which they are a part. Issues which sould be of major concern to black women should be defined and analyzed.
- 10. Students. This topic should provide the opportunity to understand the role of the black student in those societies of which he is a part, and should provide an analysis of the effect of his education on his socialization. Issues which should be of major concern to black students should be defined and analyzed, and stratagies for action should be developed.
- 11. Black art and culture. We would like to attract exhibitions and performances. And we would like discussions on the relationships which currently exist in various parts of the world between black art and the political process. This area might also include analyses of specific kinds of black art in various parts of the world.
- All of these topics will be discussed in the 32 small-group sessions. Some sessions will be solely devoted to an "academic" approach to the presentation of papers; others will consist of presentations made by people who are practically involved in dealing with the topic areas; some will combine the academic and practical presentations. All sessions must have an integrated focus and must move toward a synthesis, or toward a problem-solving goal. We have broadly outlined the topics for the conference, but at this point they are not iron-clad.

We hope they are broad enough to encompass your current work or interests. If they are not, please describe for us areas which are of interest to you.

We need participants in the following categories:

- \* Academicians who will present papers;
- \* "Activists" who will present analyses of their on-going work;
- \* Academicians who will structure and moderate the sessions devoted to practical activities;



- \* People who will act as leaders of workshop sessions which follow the keynote addresses on education and on economics;
- \* Reporters who will prepare summaries of their sessions; and
- \* People who will serve as commentors on presentations.

(We wish to stress that all people who attend the sessions should be participants who come to that session with knowledge, experience or interest in the topic discussed, but the previously designated formal participants will have the responsibilities of ensuring that the content, structure, process and conclusion of the session is productive for all of the participants.)

The major question now is what role would you like to play, and in what topic area? We would like to have a response from you which will answer both of those questions before the 15th of December. If you wish to make a presentation, we would like the topic of that presentation by that date. In addition, if you wish to present an "academic" paper, we would like an outline of it by 15 January, and the completed paper by 1 March. If you wish to make a presentation of on-going practical work, we would like a general outline of your comments by 15 January.

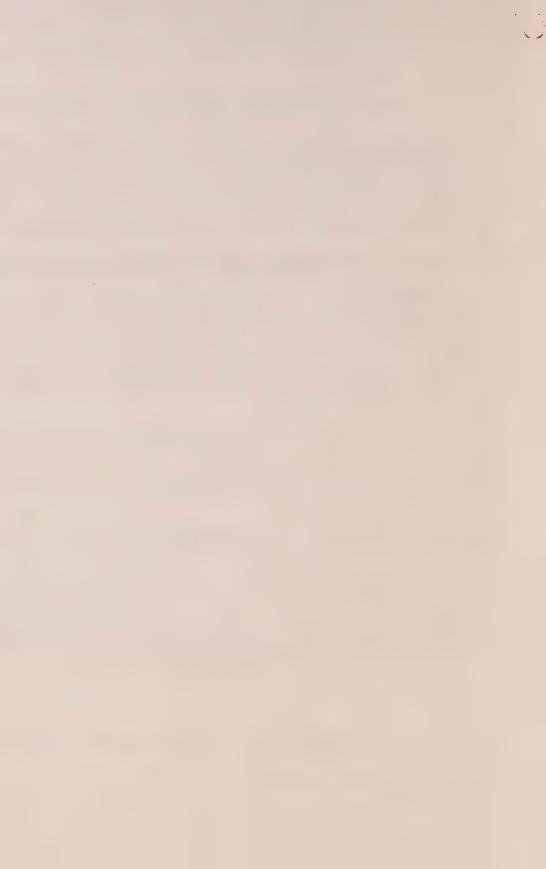
For those of you who wish to participate in ways other than presentations, please indicate what you would like to do and in what topic areas. At a later date we will communicate with you about your responsibilities and preparation where necessary.

We hope that all of you will wish to participate in this conference and we welcome your comments. We also hope that you will pass on this information about the conference to others who might also be interested. If you are unable to xerox and mail this letter to them, send us their names and addresses and we will do so. Although the conference will not take place until April, the time necessary for detailed and effective planning is alarmingly short. We, therefore, would appreciate your prompt response.

We look forward to hearing from you.

The Program Committee for the Washington AHSA Conference.

Robert McGuire, Chairman Nancy Arnez Marieta Harper Willard Johnson Susan McDuffie Mariyo Nzuwah





PAT RUSSELL
COUNCILWOMAN
SIXTH DISTRICT

CHAIRMAN,
PLANNING

MEMBER,
RECREATION AND PARKS
PERSONNEL

City Council
of the
City of Los Angeles
City Hall

June 19, 1975

CITY HALL
ROOM 260
485-3357
DEPUTIES
ANN NIELSEN
CURTIS ROSSITER
SHARON KAPLAN

DISTRICT OFFICES
WESTCHESTER
641-4717
CRENSHAW
296-5997
VENICE
822-2582

Sandy Brown c/o Councilman Hobson District Building 14th & E Streets Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Brown:

My deputy, Ann Nielson, reported a telephone conversation with you about guidelines for Police investigation of elected officials. In Los Angeles, discussion and action on that issue has been led by our Police Commission. I suggest you communicate with Mr. Sam Williams, the President of that Commission, to learn what action they have taken and the guidelines they have established for the future.

I appreciate your writing to me and would be glad to be of assistance on other issues in the future.

Yours truly,

Councilwoman Sixth District

Bussell

PR:jg

cc: Sam Williams

Los Angeles Police Commission

150 N. Los Angeles St.

Room 150 B Los Angeles, Ca . .. 1 4 4 1 1 4 1 . 7

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June 30, 1975

Mr. Walter A. Scheiber
Executive Director
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
1225 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest, Suite 201
Washington, District of Columbia 20036

Dear Mr. Scheiber:

Tina Hobson suggested that I forward a copy to you of the Environmental Protection Agency's response to Councilman Hobson's April 28, 1975 letter, requesting their analysis of the National Center for Resource Recovery's engineering and economic feasibility study.

Apparently EPA believes that the priorities set forth in the study are reversed. While the NCRR study stresses the materials recovery aspect as the system's driving force, EPA's position is that energy recovery should be the system's primary focus. According to the Environmental Protection Agency about 65 to 75 percent of the incoming waste stream can be recovered through energy recovery techniques, whose technology has been proven, but only 15 to 20 percent of the solid waste stream can be recovered through materials recovery methods, whose technology is risky at best.

Moreover, the analysis of the feasibility study shows that the capital costs could be as much as 50 percent higher than the estimates presented in the study and that the operating costs could also be significantly higher.

Sincerely.

Paul Sanders Brown, Executive Assistant to Councilmember Julius W. Hobson

Enclosure



### RETURN IN FIVE DAYS TO



MEMBER CITY COUNCIL
SIXTH DISTRICT
CITY HALL
LOS ANGELES 90012



Sandy Brown c/o Councilman Hobson District Building 14th & E Streets Washington, D.C. 20004

F



Mr Hobson

Park Plaza Apartments #622 1629 Columbia Road, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20009

July 7, 1975

JUL 1.. 1975

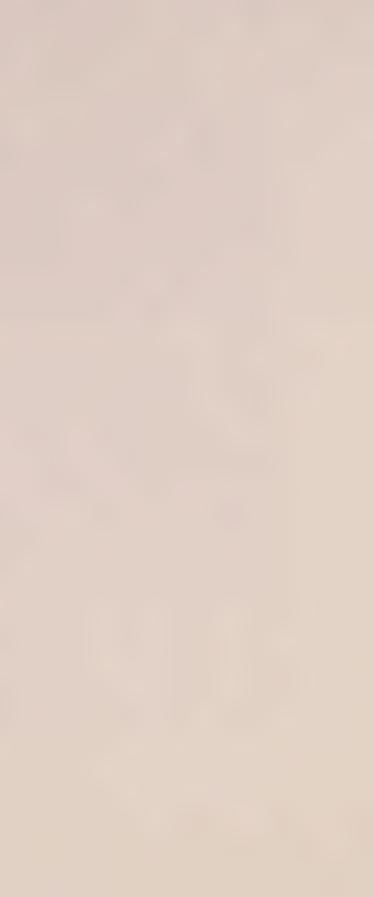
Dear Councilman Clarke;

Julius richson, ...

Recent articles in the newspapers and various City Officials interviews on the local TV Sunday public affairs shows have made me extremely concerned in re the Department of Human Resources (DHR) budget situation for Fiscal Year 1976. If, as Mr. Joseph Yeldell has asserted, the budget that was approved by the City Council translates to a substantial reduction in either the DHR services and/or personnel; then, the City Council has fostered a travesty on the citizens of D.C. As you know, D.C. has one of the highest (if not now the highest) unemployment and cost of living rates in the U.S.A. It is insanity for the City Council to add fuel to this economic crisis fire.

I realize that most major cities in this country are having financial problems; however, in this case it appears that the City Council has been totally irresponsible. To arbitrarily cut a budget without knowing (or caring) what the full impact will be on an organization, is a despicable act. How can a responsible legislative body vote on a budget without knowing the full impact of its actions?? Then, to have the City Auditor gather budget impact data after cutting a budget, is a ludicrous and fruitless face saving act. Instead of moving cautiously but firmly in dealing with the District's budget, the City Council seems to be hell bent on turning the city into shambles. It is alarming to think that the first elected D.C. City Council in over 100 years might turn out to be a worser enemy of the District than Congress.

Even though you are not a member of the City Council's Budget Committee or Human Resources Committee, you are a voting member of the City Council. As such, I trust that you will endeavor to persuade your colleagues to rectify DHR's FY/1976 budget crisis, and alleviate my (and other like minded citizens') anxiety. In lieu of "passing the buck", now is the time for the City Council to take positive remedial legislative action.



I think the City Council should be mindful of the fact that it was elected to serve all of the citizens of the District and not the strident disruptive minority. Nor were the Council members elected to be grandiose, serve their own self interests and go ego tripping by getting their names in the news media. Remember, ye who is elected by the voters can be repudiated by the voters.

Thank you for your assistance in this urgent matter.

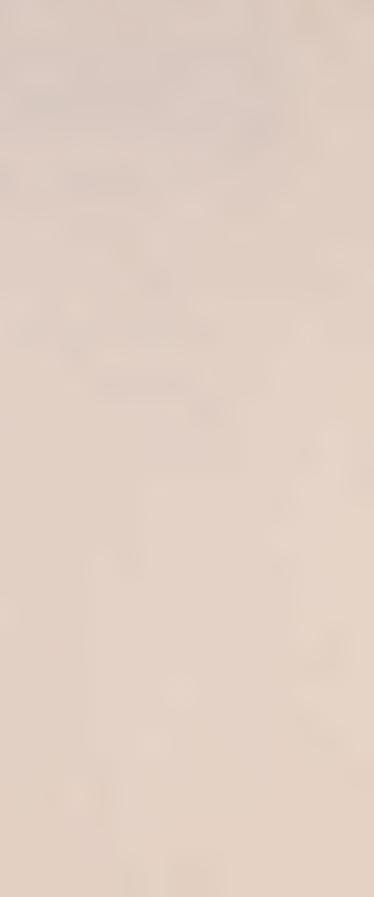
Sincerely,

Frederick B. Senior

P.S. Also, some of your fellow councilmen's decorum leaves a lot to be desired.

cc: Sterling Tucker
William Spaulding
Nadine Winter
Willie Hardy
James Coates
John Wilson

Arrington Dixon
Jerry Moore
Douglass Moore
Julius Hobson, Sr. 
Marion Barry
Polly Shackleton





COMMUNITY CONCERN FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

4200 9th Street, N.W. Washington, D. C. 20011 829-5988



The multi-purpose senior center is a community facility in which older people may come together to fulfill many of their social, physical, and intellectual needs. It can help expand their interests, tap their potential, and develop their talents.

The center is also a bridge—a broad, two-way bridge linking the loose-knit senior community to the community at large.

It is a bridge over which people and ideas, services and resources may pass freely, back and forth, to the benefit of the entire community.

It is a bridge which offers older people unique opportunities to create a very special community of their own without isolating themselves from the community at large.

It is a bridge by which the elderly may leave their often lonely homes and apartments, and come to a central facility where they can avail themselves of vital services and participate in a wide range of vocational and recreational activities in a conducive, non-competitive atmosphere.

Yet the senior center is not for seniors only. Center volunteers of all ages interact and interrelate with center members in all kinds of programs. The young, the old, and the middle-aged teach each other . . . and they learn from each other. They form a community of mutual interests in which all concerned benefit from a balanced, meaningful, and enjoyable program of individual and group services.

In the process, the center can help create a more secure, confident—and, in a word, happier—individual who is soon ready to use the same bridge by which he came to return to the community, be an integral part of that community, and be of real service to it as well.

## **Individual Services**

- Counseling and Referral Services: Older persons are assisted with personal problems, as well as those relating to health, housing, safety, legal aid, family and finances.
- **Employment:** Centers encourage development of part-time and full-time employment through community resources. Cooperatives formed by centers provide additional income.
- Health: Health maintenance programs and geriatric screening clinics are provided to attain maximum well-being. Programs are conducted in physical fitness, nutrition, and health; special activities are planned for individuals with limited vision, hearing loss, and other physical limitations. A public health nurse is often involved in these programs.
- Services for the Homebound: Center members organize to serve as friendly visitors and shopping aides; they also maintain regular telephone contact, offer minor home repairs, and deliver nutritious meals to the homebound senior.
- Transportation: Centers transport senior citizens by special vehicles to libraries and museums, as well as to doctors' offices, grocery stores, and shopping centers that are difficult to reach by public transportation and too expensive to reach by taxi or private limousine.



# COMMUNITY CONCERN FOR SENIOR CITIZENS, INC. 4200 9TH STREET, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C. 20011 # 829-5988 Non-Profit Org.

July 31, 1975

The Honorable:
Julius Hobson
D. C. Councilman
District Building
Washington, D. C. 20004

# Dear Councilmember:

The Community Concern for Senior Citizens, INC - Non-Profit Org. 4200 9th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. 20011 # 829-5988

Our Organization will be starting our Fund Raising Drive on Tuesday, August 5, 1975 at 10:00AM in front of the District Building. Since we know that you support the Senior Citizens of our city, we would be honored if you could be present to help us kick off our campaign.

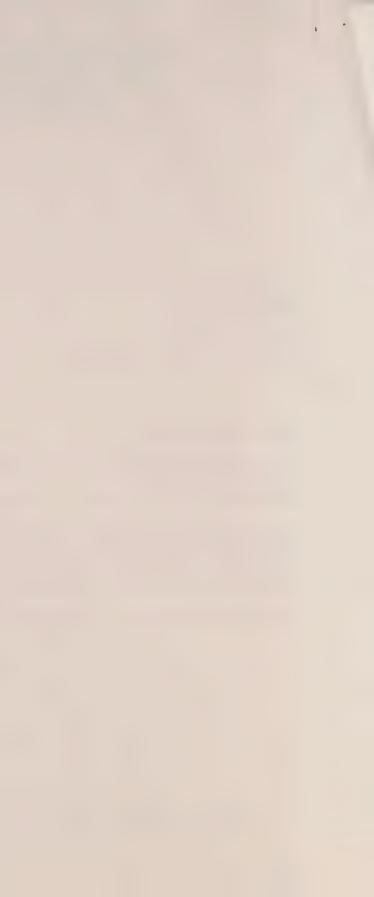
We will have television coverage at that time.

Goordially yours

Raymond Taylor, Associate Coordinator

P. S. Our funds will go to support our outlined program.

Encl. RT/pap



Community Concern for Senior Citizens, Inc.
4200 9th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20011
Executive Office

The Honorable:
Julius Hobson
D. C. Councilman
District Building
Washington, D. C.

20004



August 6, 1975

Mrs. Dorothy J. Sharpe, Director Washington Urban League Street Academy Program 1424 Sixteenth Street Northwest, Suite 502 Washington, District of Columbia 20036

Dear Mrs. Sharpe:

I am sorry I was unable to attend the Annual Graduation Ceremony on the second day of August, 1975. Due to staff vacations I was not able to send a representative.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson



KECEIVED

letter of regret The Students and Staff of the Washington Urban League Street Academy Program raquest the honor of your presence Annual Graduation Ceremony Saturday, the second day of August nineteen hundred and seventy-five eleven oclock in the morning Upper Room Baptist Church 60 Burns Street, N. E. Washington, D. C. 20020

265- 0000



August 13, 1975

Mr. Bob Stumberg
Community Legal Assistance and
Street Law
Georgetown University Law Center
412 Fifth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Mr. Stumberg:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation of August 12, 1975, I am enclosing copies of the New York City and Los Angeles Police Department intelligence gathering guidelines, as well as other pertinent background information.

In light of the recent revelations in the press about the intelligence gathering activities of the Metropolitan Police, we are interested in drafting legislation setting forth standards and procedures to be used by the police in their collection and use of intelligence information. We would like to have a law student do research and draft legislation in this area.

I hope the enclosed material will give you some additional background on what we want and enable you to make a decision on student assignments.

Sincerely,

Paul Sanders Brown
Executive Assistant to
Councilmember Julius W. Hobson

Enclosures





# LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ROOM 730 DUPONT CIRCLE BUILDING
1346 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036
785-2616

September 11, 1975

The Honorable Julius W. Hobson, Sr. Councilman of the District of Columbia District Building 14th and E Streets, N. W. Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Councilman Hobson:

The League of Women Voters of the District of Columbia is submitting for your consideration the names of four persons who we believe are well-qualified for membership on the Commission on Tax Reform. These are:

Mrs. Joan Czarnecki, Mrs. Naomi Glass, Mr. Will Myers, and Mrs. Joy Simonson.

Biographical material on each of these has been sent to the Finance and Revenue Committee.

We believe that we can heartily recommend each of these for the position of citizen member of the Commission, and hope that you will give them serious consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Ellyn W. Swanson

President

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Desir Julius + Sandy

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WOLF NECK FARM) FREEPORT ME.

# d. C. 99Zette

WOLF NECK FARM FREEPORT ME.



De 2+ 7413

Valins Hobson Sr. City Council 14th + ENW De 20004



September 25, 1975

Mr. Julius Hobson City Council District Building 14th & E Streets, NW Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Julius,

I am writing to express concern over the short filing period permitted for ANC petitions. These petitions, as I understand it, can be picked up on October 8th but must be filed October 24th. This seems like an arbitrarily short period for this very important job of legitimizing the ANC's.

Given this short filing period, it is likely that only the most organized communities will meet the deadline. Thus these communities will for a period of two years have a favored status in regards to the rest of the city. This not only seems unwise but possibly actionable in court. I fail to see why a longer petition signing period could not be permitted even overlapping the petition period of the ANC candidates. I hope you will give this matter urgent attention as a foul-up in these earlt stages could cause unnecessary conflict and bitterness and hurt the whole development of ANC's.

Sincerely yours,

Sam Smith, Vice Chairperson D.C. Statehood Party 3149 Newark Street, NW Washington, D.C. 20008

# . .

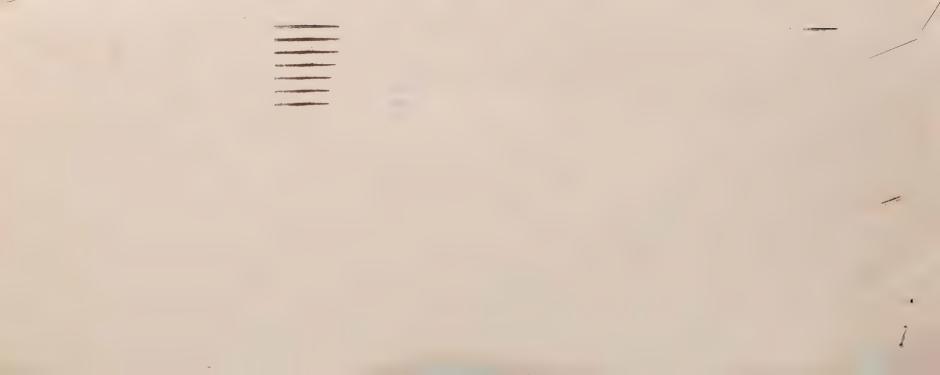
# d.c. gazette 109 8th St. NE

Wash. D C 20002





Mr. Julius Hobson City Council District Building 14th & E Streets, NW DC 20004



November 24, 1975

Ms. Margaret Schneider
Associate Director
Association for the Rights of Disabled
Consumers, Inc. (ARDC)
1763 Second Avenue - Suite 29Q
New York, New York 10028

Dear Ms. Schneider:

It is not possible for me to appear on a TV Panel show in New York City at this time. Please thank Helene Schwarzenberger for recommending me.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson Councilmember

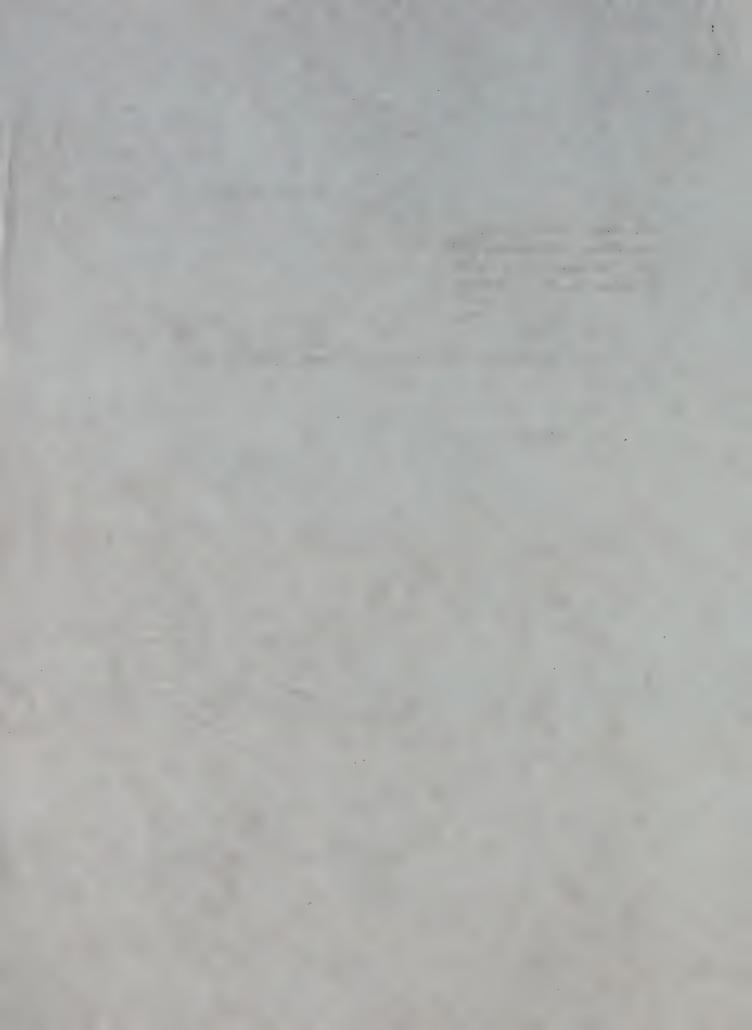


October 17, 1975

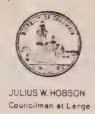
Mr. Frederick B. Senior Park Plaza Apartments #622 1629 Columbia Road, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20009

Department of Human Resource, the 1976 Budget

. Mr. Senior:



flar



# COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

### WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

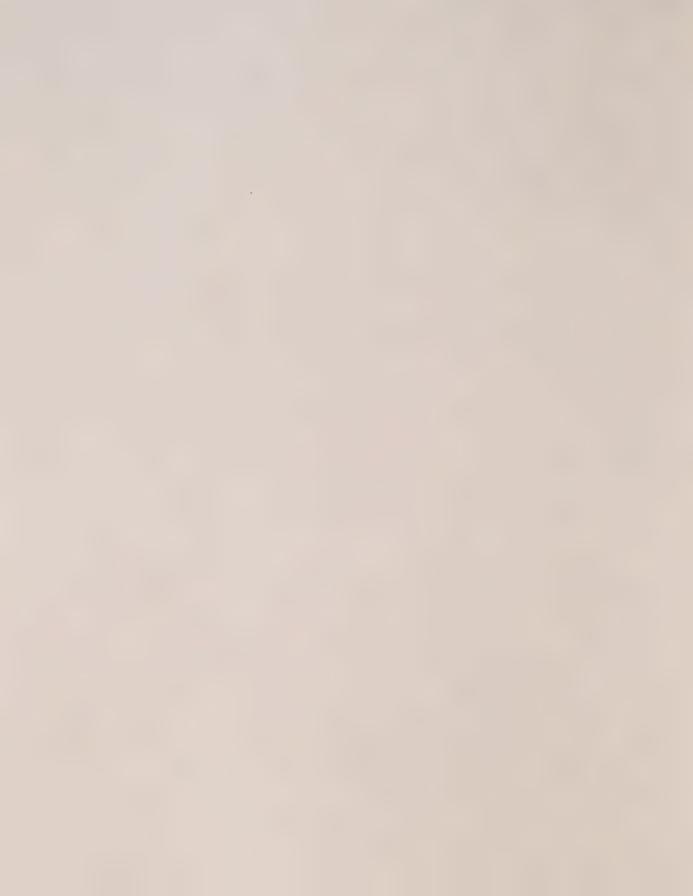
October 24, 1975

Mr. Tom Noland
City Editor, Washington Star News
225 Virginia Avenue, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

Editor:

The two articles entitled, "They'll Need to Recycle Some Cash." and "D.C.'s Trash Plant Delemma," that appeared in the Washington Star News on September 15th and 17th have suggested that I kept secret a June Environmental Protection Agency memorandum addressed to me which indicated the planned D.C. resource recovery system would cost at least 50 percent more than original estimates. This is not true. Upon receipt I circulated copies of the memo to all City Councilmembers, including Reverend Jerry Moore, Chairman of the Committee on Transportation and Environmental Affairs, William McKinney, Director of the Department of Environmental Services, Walter Schrieber, Executive Director of the Council of Governments, Matthew Watson, D.C. Auditor, Environmental Action, D.C. PIRG, the Washington Ecology Center, and Sam Smith, editor of the D.C. Gazette to name just a few. I am further surprised that the city budget officials were not aware of the EPA's review since Mr. McKinney's office had been sent a copy of the memo by EPA last June.

The whole subject of solid waste management and resource recovery is complex, but it is one we need to learn to understand — an issue in which all citizens have a financial as well as an environmental stake. Currently the District's solid waste management system is dependent upon a rapidly diminishing land fill at Lorton, Virginia and an old incinerator scheduled to be phased out in early 1977. Due to inflation, the energy crisis, and shortages in available land for land fill operations, the cost of getting rid of our trash has soared to about twice the national average. It now costs D.C. residents \$50 to \$65 per ton to collect and dispose of their garbage. In Chicago it only costs between \$30 and \$40 per ton to dispose of their trash. The D.C. taxpayer suffers from an increasing lack of services at higher costs. It is a quality of life issue which few community leaders have recognized.



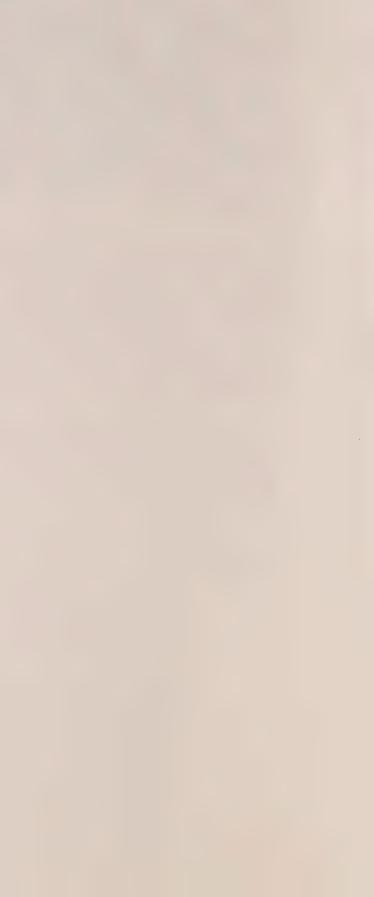
To cope with this growing burden it has become necessary for the District to recapitalize its solid waste system. To this end Mayor Washington requested in his FY 1976 Capital Budget \$9.6 million to construct a 650 ton per day resource recovery facility at the I-95 landfill in Lorton. The proposed facility includes equipment to recover glass, aluminum, and ferrous metals from the waste stream and to shred the remaining waste for possible use as an energy source. The 650 ton system will be used to process this small part of the garbage of D.C., Fairfax Co., Arlington Co., and Alexandria with the District assuming responsibility for operation and cost. Under the present proposal over 90 percent of the total 4,000 tons of trash being hauled to Lorton each day will still continue to be landfilled.

This project, an outgrowth of an agreement which established the I-95 land-fill at Lorton, was developed by the National Center for Resource Recovery (NCRR) prior to the elected City Council. NCRR is a non profit corporation dominated by industry groups opposed to returnable beverage container legislation such as American Can Company, ALCOA, Anheuser-Busch, Pepsi-Co., U.S. Steel, and Anchor Hocking Glass. Their proposal for D.C. provides for recovery and reuse of materials which comprise only 20 percent of the solid waste stream. It does not provide a capability for utilizing the remaining 80 percent as an energy source.

I foresee the possibility of the District building a resource recovery plant, at great expense, designed to recover materials and to produce shredded waste as an energy source only to have that shredded waste portion (which makes up 80 percent of the waste stream) dumped into the landfill because there is no firm market guarantee.

In addition, I have other misgivings about the proposed NCRR resource recovery project:

- . The impact of inflation plus imprecise cost estimates could mean considerable cost increases over the original \$9.6 million. The Environmental Protection Agency estimated the cost could go as high as \$14 million.
- the technology for recovering materials has not been demonstrated on a scale as large as that presented in the project's justification. EPA examined the risk involved and commented, "investment in a system to recover glass and aluminum and other non-ferrous metals would involve considerable risk at this time." They further commented, "because materials recovery technology has not been demonstrated on a commercial scale, the revenue stream from materials recovery is not nearly so certain as the NCRR study implies."



- The market commitments for the various materials that are to be recovered are based only on letters of intent. To date there is no commitment nor is there a system designed for using the shredded waste that the facility produces. Therefore I can only conclude that the shredded waste will be dumped into the landfill.
- Essentially this is a demonstration project. The result from recent Federally assisted projects should be throughly evaluated before the District, with its limited resources, embarkes on a pioneering effort of this type.
- D.C. foots the initial bill by means of a bond issue.
   Fiscal policy dictates proceeding with caution in order to minimize the risk inherent in such an undertaking.

I would conclude by offering my support to the concept of resource recovery but in the context of finding the most cost effective ways to solve the District's growing solid waste problem and at the same time assuring maximum energy recovery. Specifically I would suggest to the Mayor that he consider the recommendations of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Federal Energy Administration. Their policies recommend finding buyers for energy and the designing of a resource recovery system tailored to the energy needs of that buyer. The federal government in Washington, D.C. offers a unique opportunity as a potential market for energy recovered from the District's waste stream. By focusing on energy aspects first, the Mayor will not only help solve the energy crisis, but will also increase the life of the Lorton landfill by implementing a system that recovers and utilizes the largest portion of the waste stream.

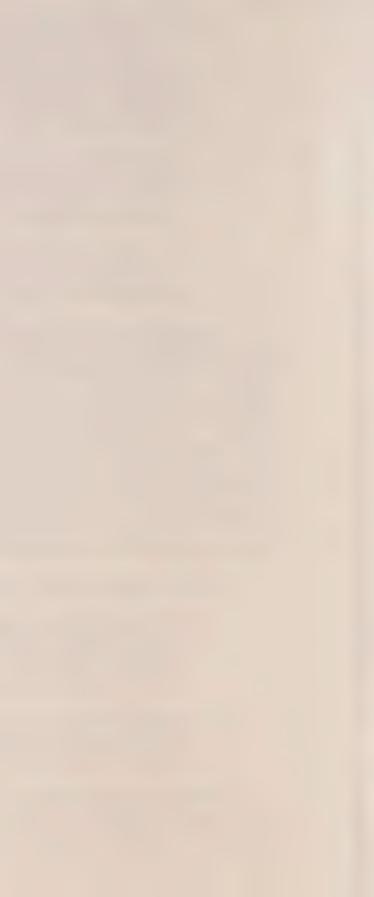
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- 1. Require the city to competitively select an experienced energy resource recovery consultant as a technical advisor to the city to find a market for the energy that could be derived from the city's garbage.
- 2. Require the city to design and construct through a competitive bid a resource recovery facility that will be tailored to the needs of the energy market.

Resource recovery can and will affect the quality of life of everyone living in or visiting the District. It is time for us to begin to learn the issues to protect ourselves from hasty and expensive mistakes.

Julius W. Hobson

Councilmember at Large





## COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

### WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

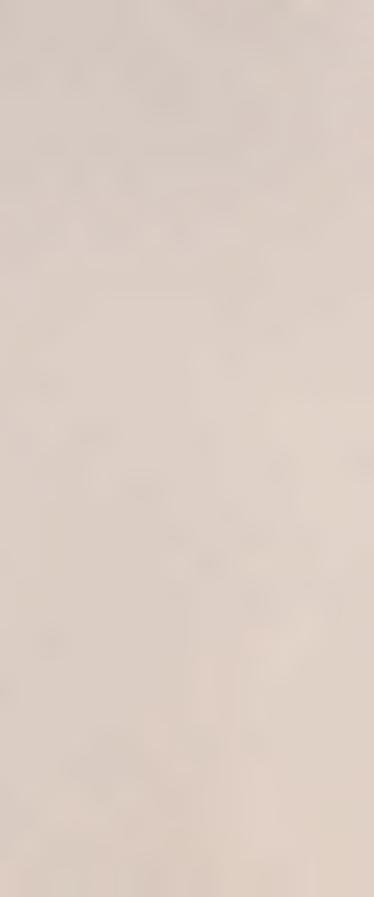
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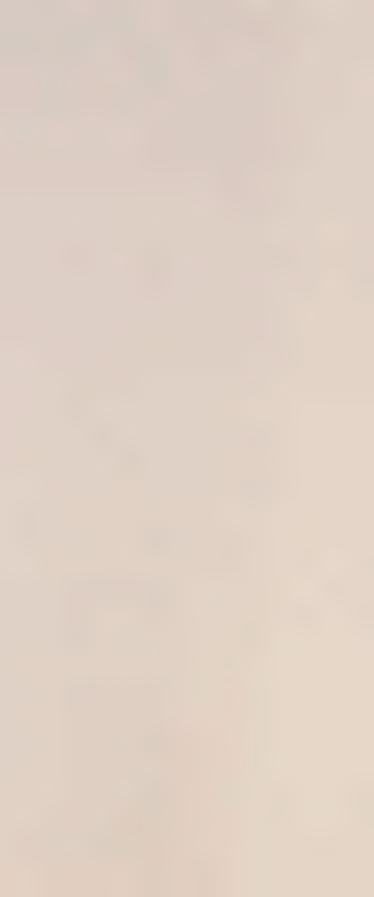
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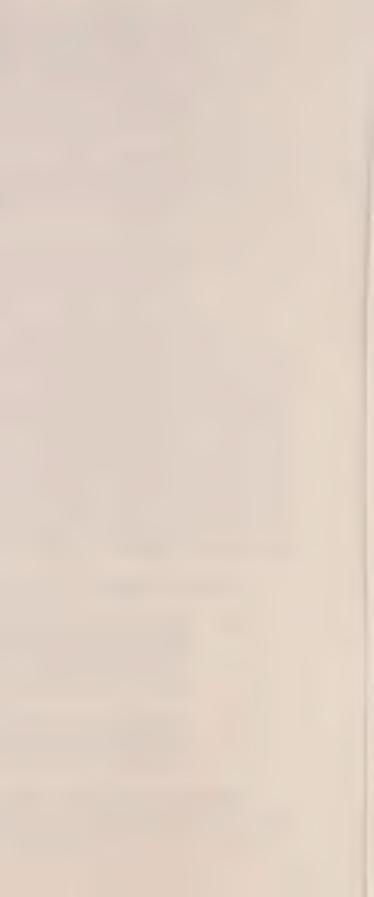
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Julius W. Hobson Councilmember at Large



BAKER, HOSTETLER, FROST & TOWERS

COUNSELLORS AT LAW
SOUTHERN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005

(202) 393-5360

November 5, 1975

IN CLEVELAND, OHIO

BAKER, HOSTETLER & PATTERSON

1956 UNION COMMERCE BUILDING

CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115

(216) 621-0200

TWX 810 421 8375

#### MEMORANDUM

TO:

MEMBERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

LEGAL COUNCIL, MEDICAL SOCIETY OF

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SUBJECT:

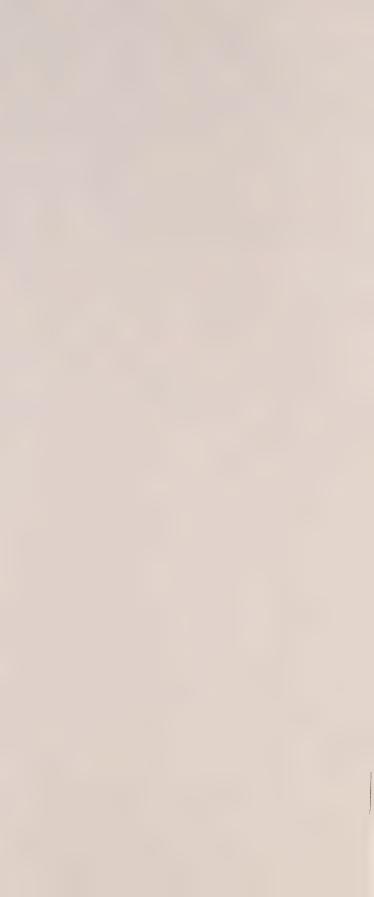
PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO BILL NO. 1-185

INTRODUCED BY COUNCILMEMBER SHACKLETON

At the public hearings on the above-referenced proposed legislation held on October 9, 1975 certain questions were raised by Councilmember Clarke concerning legality of and legal precedent for certain provisions contained in amendments suggested by the Medical Society of the District of Columbia to Bill No. 1-185. The following is submitted in response thereto and for your information and consideration in connection with legislation in the field of medical malpractice.

## I. Effect Of Statutes Of Limitations On Minors

The Constitution of the United States affords no special rights to minors which would suspend the running of a statute of limitations until a minor had attained majority. Vance v. Vance, 108 U.S. 514 (1882). If it is a legislature's desire to exempt a minor or anyone else under a disability from the operation of a statute of limitation, it must be expressly stated in the statute but there is no constitutional compulsion to do so. "The exemptions from the operation of the statutes of limitation usually accorded to infants and married women do not rest upon any



general doctrine of law that they cannot be subjected to their action, but in every instance, upon express language in those statutes giving them time after majority, or after cessation of coverture, to assert their rights." Vance v. Vance, supra, p. 521.

The issue of statutes of limitation running against minors in malpractice cases has been dealt with in the Florida case of Slaughter v. Tyler, 126 Fla. 515, 171 So. 320 (1936). The particular Florida three-year statute of limitation in question made no specific exemption for minors; therefore, the court held that the running of the statute barred any claim the minor might have. In echoing the opinion of the Vance case, the Florida court cited from 37 Corpus Juris 1018 and stated that "the exemptions from the operation of statutes of limitation commonly granted to infants do not rest upon any fundamental doctrine of law, but upon the legislative will expressed in statutes; infants could be put upon the same footing as adults in this respect, and unless so excepted, they so stand." This opinion was reaffirmed in the recent Florida case of Gasparro v. Horner, 245 So.2d 901 (Fla.App. 1971).

It is well established that the Council would not be bound by any constitutional directive or any general doctrine of law to provide a specific exemption for minors from the tolling of the statute of limitations incorporated into Bill No. 1-185 with the specific amendment suggested by the Medical Society of the District of Columbia.

#### II. Legal Basis and Criteria of Court Awarded Attorneys' Fees

Traditionally, a successful litigant may not recover attorneys' fees as an item of damages or costs from the losing party. This judicial policy was first stated by the Supreme Court in Arcambel v. Wiseman, 3 Dall. 306, 1 L.Ed. 613 (1796). Since that time, the courts have recognized certain exceptions to this rule. The first exceptions to be carved out of this rule were cases where a losing party was contractually liable for attorneys' fees or where a 'legislature had statutorily provided for recovery of attorneys' fees. This latter exception is well documented and can be seen to exist today in statutes which either require an award of attorneys' fees [Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, 29 U.S.C. §216(b) (1970) or the Interstate Commerce Act, 49 U.S.C. §16(2) (1970)] or permit an award at the discretion of the court. [Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. §2000a-3(b) (1970)] Not only has this method of awarding attorneys' fees proven to be an effective and fair way of allocating and minimizing costs, but has also been upheld



as constitutional whenever it has been challenged. See, Meeker v. Lehigh Valley Rail Company, 236 U.S. 412 (1915).

Courts have carved out other common law exceptions to the traditional rule as in cases where a losing party is found to have acted "in bad faith, vexatiously, wantonly, or for oppressive reasons," Hall v. Cole, 412 U.S. 1 (1973) or in the case of the so-called "private attorney general" suits, Wilderness Society v. Morton, 495 F.2d 1026 (D.C.Cir. 1974), cert. granted sub nom.; Aleyeska Pipeline Service Co. v. Wilderness Society, U.S. , 95 S.Ct. 39 (1974). Since neither of these two common law exceptions apply to medical malpractice cases, a statutory provision is the only method of assuring court awarded attorneys' fees.

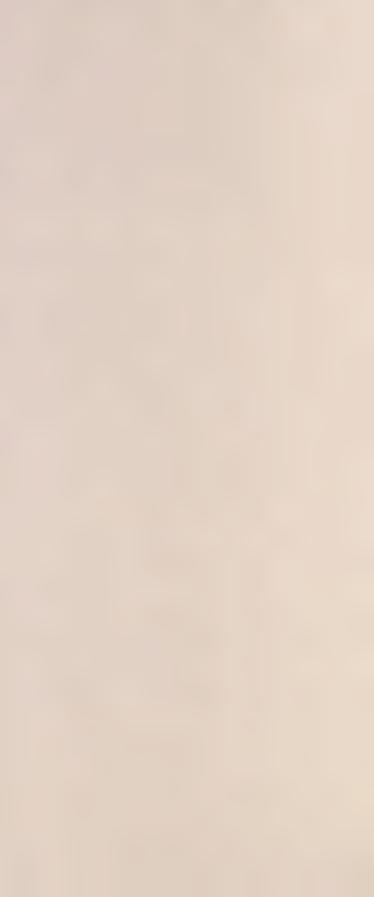
The reasonable fee standard prescribed in Bill No. 1-185, Sec. 6 is the most often used standard in determining court awarded attorneys' fees, but has been the center of controversy in numerous recent cases. In this circuit, Judge Richey outlined the most succinct formula for determining a reasonable fee in Kiser v. Miller, et al., 364 F. Supp. 1311 (D.C.D.C. 1973). The criteria outlined by Judge Richey are as follows: (1) time and effort expended, (2) novelty and difficulty of the issues, (3) the skill required to perform the legal services properly, (4) the amount of duplication of other counsel's work, (5) the amount of risk involved, and (6) the nature and amount of the results obtained. Kiser v. Miller, et al., supra, p. 1815. These criteria are well-defined and are ones with which the court can make a fair and accurate determination of attorneys' fees.

In summary, a statutory provision which requires the court or a commission to determine the amount of attorneys' fees to be paid by the losing party has proven to be not only constitutionally sound but economically efficacious. In an area of the law where windfall attorneys fees are the rule rather than the exception, court awarded attorneys' fees based on the standards outlined in Kiser v. Miller, et al., supra, it seems to be the most effective way of reducing attorneys' fees to a realistic level in an equitable manner.

Respectfully submitted,

BAKER, HOSTETLER, FROST & TOWERS

John Lewis Smith, III



#### BAKER, HOSTETLER, FROST & TOWERS

SOUTHERN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005

Mr. Julius W. Hobson, Sr. Council of the District of Columbia District Building Washington, D. C. 20004



# Mail Routing Slip Date:\_\_\_\_ lo: Councilmember Julius Hobson Comments: Pat Miner: Lou Aronica: Sandy Brown: Lorraine McCottry: lice Blue



### ARDC

Association for the Rights of Disabled Consumers, Inc. 1763 2nd Avenue., New York, N. Y. 10028—Suite 29Q (212) 289-8295

November 7, 1975

HELENE SCHWARZENBERGER

Executive Director

MARGARET SCHNEIDER
Associate Director

Councilman Julius Hobson City Council Washington, D. C.

Dear Councilman Hobson:

Enclosed is Position Paper and obsolete brochure of ARDC. Your name was given to me by Helene Schwarzenberger, founder of ARDC.

Would you consider appearing on a TV Panel show in New York City, which would be taped, along with the Congressman from my area and several other participants?

If so, We would need a resume of your background. Please write to me directly. I await your reply. Thank you.

Margaret Schneider

Margaret Schneider Associate Director

encs. 2

MRS. MARGARET SCHNEIDER 1455 - 55TH STREET BROOKLYN, N. Y. 11219

851-7858



ASSOCIATION OF DISABL D CONSUMERS, INC.

215 East 88th Street-Box 5C, NY.C., New York 10028 (212) 369 - 0939 - 289-8295

Helene Schwarzenberger-Executive Director

#### POSITION PAPER

How and Why the Association of Disabled Consumers was formed:
In Oct. of 1974 I received a Rent Increase Order. In the past
when such an order was issued, the social services department of
N.Y. would absorb the rent increase by increasing my budgeted grant
(Public Assistance For The Disabled) to allow for the increase.
However in Jan. of 1974, all persons on XxXxX. Public Assistance for
the Disabled were "Grandfathered"into a new federal program for
the disabled- called S.S.I. Security Supplemental Income.

As of 1/1/74 all disabled persons would receive a fixed federal grant of \$206.85, regardless of their budget needs, rent increases, cost of living increases or special medical services not covered by medicaid.

After calling every City, State, Federal and private agency, inquiring about additional financial assistance, and being given the same answer of "If you are under 62 you are not entitled to a Rent Increase Exemption" and "We cannot help you." I tried to think of how I was going to survive. My rent and the retroactive increase that the landlord was entitled to , exceeded my entire monthly income. It was obviously an impossible situation, but I also realized that there must be thousands of other people in the same position. So That afternoon, I called tack all the "so called helping agencies" and explained that I understood there was a problem regarding the recent rent increases for people who were disabled and under 62 who were living on a fixed income. At the same time I told the people in those agencied that A COMMITTEE FOR THE DISABLED POOR had been set up to try to help the people who had that problem.

The result was that my phone did not stop ringing. The first month I received Hundreds of phone calls from people who were at their wits end trying to juggle funds that were non-existant. People who were facing eviction, starvation, and institutionalization.

I phoned N.B.C. T.V. and spoke to the assignments editor who agreed to do a News Features Piece on the problem. It appeared the following week on the URBAN JOURNAL segment of News Center & 4.



Regard Desabled Consumers COMMITTEE FOR THE DESABLISH POOR Page 2 Box # 50, 273 East 88th St. Position Paper
N.Y.C., New York 10028
Association of Disabled Consumers(212) 369-0939 - 2878295 While all of these things were going on I still had no financial assistance xx with which to pay my own rent increase no less the phone bill which was skyrocketing. Fortunately my landlord was lenient and I was able to borrow some money from friends. In other cases, landlords were asking for illegal rent increases, and my experience as a volunteer legal assistant- came in handy in spotting the illegal rent increase orders. Some people were eligable for food stamps if they were receiving Social Security Disability Insurance in Liu of S.S.I. For other people I could do no more than suggest that they find some part time work possibly baby sitting or doing telephone work to supplement their income. Often I could do nothing more than listen compassionately and help them be as calmly resourceful as possible. I was rapidly becoming an expert of sorts on the different aspects of laws and Social Security Regs. that apply to the disabled. I I had compiled a file of the people who called me seeking help. I also had numerous listings of Voluntary agencies that would provide specific types of assistance for people with specific disabilities, ie. The Arthritis Foundation will subsidize \$250. worth of medical or orthopedic devices that were not paid for my medicaid or medicare. It was suggested to my that I form a not- for profit Corporation based on the above issues and information. Thus on Feb. 3, 1975 The Association of Disabled Consumers was Born. - Since then the Certificate of Incorporation has been amended to be of 501 C3 Not-for-profit Corporation with the name of the ASSOCIATION FOR THE RIGHTS OF DISABLED CONSUMERS, INC. We are awaiting I.R.S. approval for our tax exempt status. The people who make up the membership of the Association-(A.O.D.C.) are those people who have called and written for assistance. In some cases members of their families. The Bd. Of Directors and Advisory Council is comprised of people who are disabled themselves or who have a personal interest in the problems of the disabled. The Corporate Purposes in the Certificate of Inc. are a) Educational b) Charitable c) As a Consumer Advocacy Group for disabled persons. There are sevral COMMITTEES and SPECIAL PROJECTS that we are in the process of trying to implement. I- Education of Disabled persons and their families as to their rights, recourse (for financial assistance, food stamps, transportation reimbursement, getting medical or dental care, obtaining medicaid or medicare, Aid to Dependent Children, proper and adequate prosthetic devices when necessary, Education information, (what shools are accessable to exceptional children or adults with disabilities) - How to get assistance through tx the State Office s of Vocational Rehabilitation, etc. mailMost of this educational process is done over the phone or thru the We are aspiring to have an educational publikation and outreach program so that we may locate that invisable community of disabled persons and be more effective.



Lack of Communications among the disabled and to those people who are supposed to be helping the disabled, seems to be the biggest barrier.

We are continually experimenting with video-tape and hope to produce sevral series of programs on the problems of the Handacapped-Disabled. At the present time Mrs. Maralyn Goldstein- a teacher of Exceptional Children, and an exceptional Adult, has been producing with us a program called Voice of the Handicapped.

We hope to expand that Audio-Visual Communications Project. II

III An Absentee Voter Registration Committee for those Homebound is in progress, so that disabled citizens can be more Vocal politically and have an opportunity to exercize their rights as Citizens.

A research Project has also been started to determine the needs of disabled persons in The 5 Boros of New York- who are over 21 and Under 62.

A musical group- BiCentennial Marching Band is being formed to change the image of the disabled from that of the mentally deficient, helpless, dependant, non-functionning "Burden" to that of a person with creativity, imagination, the ability to enjoy life depite a habdicapp, and contribute something positive to society.

A telephone asnwering service is being started useing the N.Y. Telephone Co. call fowarding system. This will hopefully become a source of employment for those people who are home-bound but would like to be employed.

VII A statistical and informational survey is being made of those Doctors and Dentists who will treat patients on Medicaid or Medicare privately. A qualitative analysis will be made of the services based on the experiences of the patients and interviews with the professionals themselves. Ultomately we hope to publish that information and make it available to any person who needs those services.

Listings of restaurants, and public facilities- recreational-etc are being compiled with ratings and ACCESSABILITY FEATURES for those wheelchair bound or with other physical limitations.

Information as to how the problems of the Disabled are dealt with in other large Cities, States and COUNTRIES is also being complied.

#### BUT WE NEED YOUR HELP!!!!

From its inception, this project has been running out of peoples apartments and expenses have been paid by personal loans from friends and people who are not so shortsighted that they are sure they will be paid back manyfold as soon as the public becomes aware of the problems and what we are doing to solve them.

It is almost impossible, however, to continue running this corporation without office space, so that there can be a more organized and expedient way of continuing our work.

If you have any questions or suggestions, please feel free to call or write. The Amended Certificate of Incorporation is available to you for your cruitany upon your request, as is a listing of those people on the Bd. of Directo and Advisory Council. Membership Requirements etc. are spelled out on the BYLAWS which will also be made available upon your request.

Box # 5C, 315 Bast 85th St. selene Schwarznberger WOOD GRIEVELD WAS THE WOR HELLINGTO Helene Schwarzenberger



ADVISORY COUNCIL E BOARD MEMBERS

Helane Schwalzenberger President and Executive Director of A.O.D.C.

Secretary and Associate Director- A.D.D.C.

Aaron Alexander Executive Director of the Professional Staff Congress (C.U.N.Y. Faculty Union)

Larry Allison Acting Deputy Director of The Mayors Office for the Handicapped

Dr. Lillian Bruck New York State Dep't, of Consumer Affairs Education Division Director

Patricia Galbraeith Author of V. HAT YOU CAN DO FOR YOURSELF- HINTS FOR THE HANDICAPPED and nationally sindicated columnist.

Franklin C. Marcus Former Research Assistant at the New York State Legislative Institute and Doctoral Candidate at the City University of New York

Joseph Potito - CONCERNED CITIZEN

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Elizabeth Dixon President and Director of Alfred Dixon Speech Center, Inc. Ard Alfred Lixon Speech Systems. Clinical Speech Therapist

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what is it? where is it? who is it?

and

"Disabilities know no racial, religious or age barriers.

Any one of us may join the ranks of the Disabled at any time. It has been said of the disabled—as it

It has been said of the disabled miless they
was said of the aged, that unless will remain
make themselves
make themselves
an opposeed monte. make themselves heard, they will ren an oppressed people.
If nothing is said or done, by and for people with disabilities, that silence is endursement or with disabilities, that shence is endorseme a form of discrimination that we cannot afford to tolerate. "

WHAT IS THE A.D.D.C ?

The Association of Disabled Consumers, Inc. or the A.O.D.C. is a non profit corporation formed to improve the quality of life for disabled persons and their families

When a persons rights become less viable because of a disability, whether innate or acquired, then silence is an endorsement of discrimination.

HOW DID THE A.O.D.C. GET STARTED?

In October of 1974 many disabled persons began to receive their rent increase orders demanding payment of the increases granted retroactive to January of 1974. That date was also the begin-ing of the new federal S.S.I. (Supplemental Security Income) program. It replaced Public Assistance for the Disabled

Prior to January of 1974, the Welfare Departments in each state, alloted budgeted grants to its disabled, blind and aged according to the amount of rent they were required to pay and how much they needed for essentials, such as food, clothing, etc.

With the inception of the S.S.I. program these cost of living increases were not taken into consideration.

There were no special considerations given to tho those disabled, blind and aged. Persons under the age of 62, were not eligable for the Senior Citizens Rent Increase Exemptions or to receive Food Stamps because of some 'quirk' in the laws.

As a result of hundreds of cries for help by affected disabled consumers, a Committee for the Disabled Poor was formed.

Upon its birth as a non-profit corporation, on February 3, 1975 it was re-christened the Association of Disabled Consumers, Inc.

THE A.O.D.C. BI-MONTHLY MAGAZINE

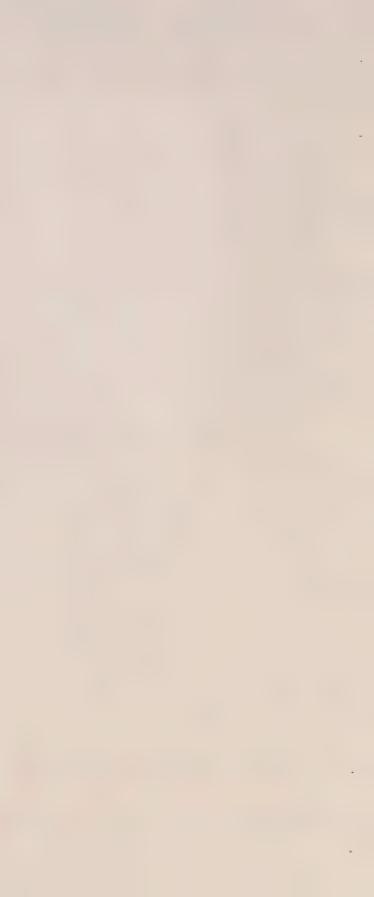
CONSUMERS GUIDE FOR THE HANDICAPPED OR

CONSUMERS GUIDE FOR THE DISABLED

This publication would reach out to that invisable community of disabled persons in New York and touch them-us with information and ideas shared by other people with disabilities. It would serve as a forum for discussion of ideas, a medium for dissemination of information, vital to the lives of many disabled persons.

It will feature columns such as 'Guide to Dining Out' listing accessability features... Solutions of living situation problems... Travel Information... How to turn a disability into an asset? How to take advantage of Federally Subsidized housing facilities... Voting Rights & Responsibilities of the Disabled Citizen... Discussion of the pros and cons of S.S.I.... Legislative Review-What's Happening at City Hall... Current Congressional Affairs... Social Security Information Updated-HOW TO GET WHAT YOU'RE ENTITLED TO ... Listings of Doctors and Dentists who accept medicaid or medicare... A Column on - CUTTING RED TAPE ... Socio-Sexual adjustments of the disabled... Travel and Resort information... How To Make Your Voice Count ... Political Clout and how to get it ... For Parents and Children-Problems of raiseing exceptional children ... A Discussion... New Trends in Rehabilitational Therapy... New Hopes For Yesterdays : Children ... The Deaf Speak Out- Pros and Cons of the use of Sign Language.. Where to go to learn it ... Transportation Alternatives... Television and Radio Special Interest Broad cast Listings Reader responses- Letters to the Editor and MORE.

OUER



estationed from page 2

We want to address ourselves to your needs but we must know what they are. The editorial policy will be geared to respond to the needs of its readers, so don't hesitate to ' rite and tell us what you want to read. Book, Thrater, and Record reviews with Where to find it will round out the socialcultural aspect of living a full and interesting life despite a disability.

All material submitted for publication will be considered and printed upon the approval of the Editorial Staff.

The writing and production of the Consumers Guide for the Disabled-Handicapped is by people with disabilities, for people with disabilities- and their families,

The Consumers Guide is free to all members. Non members may purchase the publication at a cost of \$15, per year,

#### HOW YOU CAN BECOME A MEMBER!

There are 2 fundamental kinds of membership, a) Voting b) Non-Voting

People who are nominated by the Board of Directors and elected to serve on the Board of Directors, vote to determine the basic pol= icy decisions. Any General Member can request a nomination of the Board of Directors, but only persons elected by the Board, can serve in that capacity.

Any and all persons who are disabled or hold the rights of disabled persons to be of great importance, may be non-voting General Mem-

There are 3 kinds of General Membership: Sponsoring...S100.@ year or more Subsidizing...S75. for 2, S50. for 1 Peer Membership...\$5.@ year \*

WHAT THE A.O.D.C. CAN DO FOR YOU?

#### PRACTICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Providing practical and technical assistance as well as information, to those persons in need who are the victims of a restrictive disability. and who have not received adequate assistance from existing agencies, ie. via referrals etc. is another of the three essential services of the A.O.D.C.

All written requests for assistance will be handled personnally and confidentially.

#### INFORMATION & RESEARCH CENTER

to deal with the specialized needs of the disabled.

A staff of trained researchers, librarians., andresourceful-experienced people, will work to compile information for your use.

We will be able to answer questions such as--- Which organizations provide assistance for people with specific disabilities. What is the specific nature of the assistance provided, ie. financial, physical assistance. personal home-health care, provision of prosthetic devices, psychological counseling, where to get a wheel chair, hearing aid. braille books, mechanical devices to assist you in every day chores...etc.

The major problems faced by disabled persons envolve lack of communication and information.

04

HOW YOU CAN HELP THE DISABLED TURN THEIR HANDICAPP

INTO AN ASSET!

by Helene Schwarzenberger

Few things in life are as universal as death, the potential to become disabled, and the fact that we are all consumers.

Often when a tragedy strikes, our faith in the "rightness of things" wavers. We query, "Why me? What have I done to deserve this?"

When a crisis hit me I asked the same questions and got no reply... Except upon awakening one day I found myself convinced that doing nothing and wallowing in self pity, was the wrongest thing for me to do.

With nothing to lose but my time and energy (which had been wasted by immobilizing rage at my circumstances and self pity) I said to myself, "SELF, if I was put on this earth just to sit around suffering, why do I have the ability to ask that question?

Perhaps my 'mission' in life was to be a 'question asker'? The image of a massive jig saw puzzel came to mind, with each piece held in different hands of people all over the world, and each of us not knowing the other held a piece.

Unless we all open our hands and risk sharing our little singl piece that's tucked away for a rainy day, this metaphorical puzza will never begin to be done.

I'veput my piece out there with the hope that others will say,

"HEY! It's raining! Maybe its time I used my piece"

My piece was out in the rain alone for a long time before it saw another. After a time I realized that I might have to do almost everything alone and dispair set in when the impossibility of sucha a task hit me, but every time I began to give up, the realization that the answer IS IN THE DOING, let me continue.

As this metaphorical puzzle began to take shape, others saw th wisdom in pooling resources, and so together we formed the A.O.D.

If each of you makes your piece available, "you wont lose your piece, but gain the others."

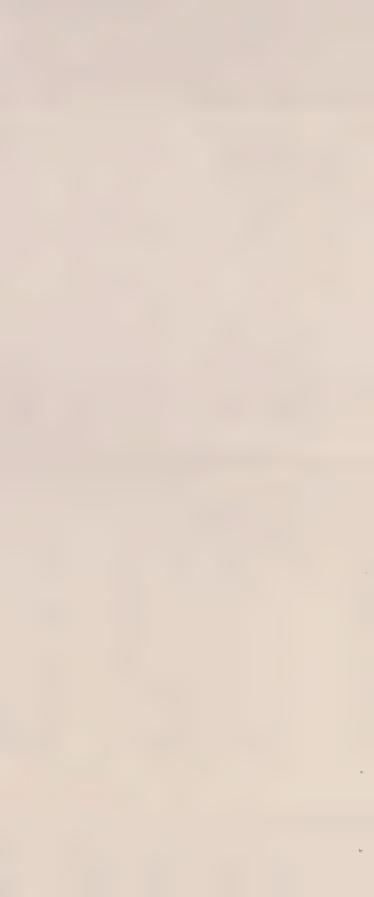
Give us your "piece" whether it be TIME, IDEAS, A SKILL, or PHY-SICAL RESOURCES such asOFFICE SUPPLIES, OFFICE SPACE, or MONEY.

We can work together to take those tragic crises and turn them into assets.

and we need your help...

Association of Disabled Consumers, Inc. 215 East 88th Street, Box 5C

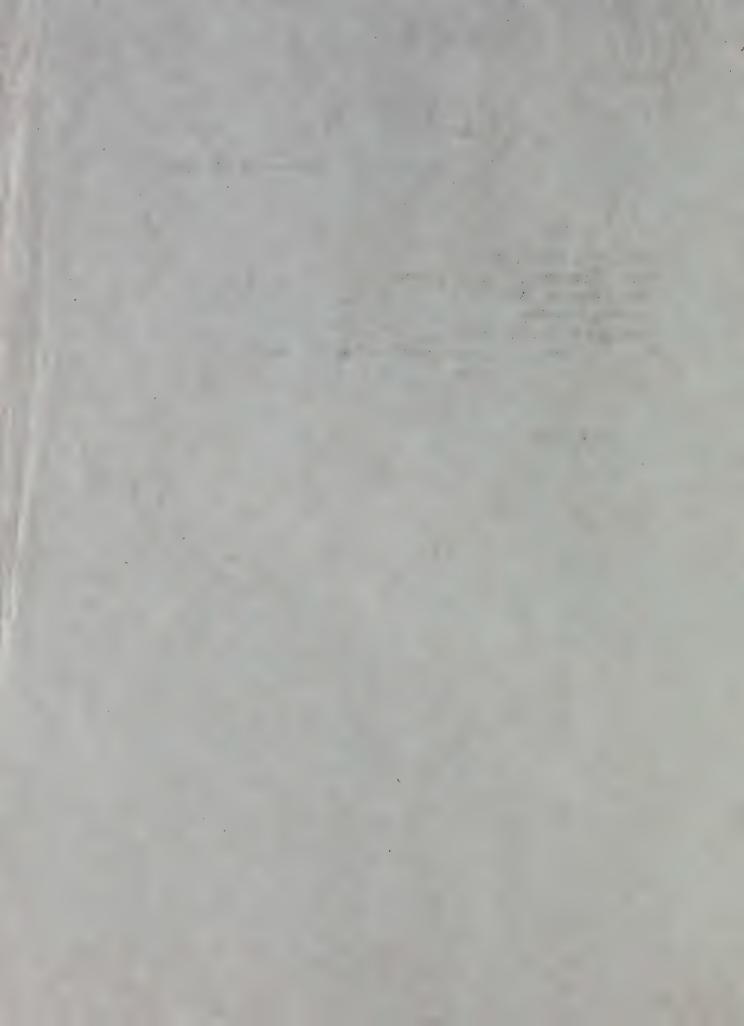
<sup>\*</sup>For those diaabled who cannot afford the \$5, fee it can be waived. Our objective is to provide an effective outreach of services, and while financial assistance is essential to any well-oiled organization, we don't want to take money from those who can not afford



Abril7, 1976 Markellin Temper American Cevil Liberties it now July -51 1000 Comestion Decement November 11/2 Novin 105/00 Decement 2000 Demonstration / State Finalosch au Tavo papidide Julium mit best allen you and 2 Rehadon de apareiros de la latida de latida de la latida de latida de la latida de la latida de la latida de la latida de latida delatida de latida de latida de latida delatida delatida de latida de latida de latida de latida de latida de latida delatida de latida delatida delatida de latida delatida 3. Level to the Mayor has elemented Marion and aller and a second an upon legger of othe margh ? Heport on the cheshouse the late Company Distriction 412 Mary Madden to Feel Julie 1, 1975 The form to be a second to the second of the Lucillegenes benesen detally

6. Littler from Earl Selbert to Julius Hobson Select 11 ay 9, 1925 Andreal, Paul Sanders Brown John Lewis Smith, III
Baker, Hostetler, Frost & Towers
Counsellors at Law
Southern Building
Washington, D.C. 20005
Proposed amendments to bill No. 1-185

Mr. Smith:



March 30, 1976

Dear

The Committee on Transportation and Environmental Affairs will be addressing Bill 1-200, the District of Columbia Clean Indoor Air Act (Introduced by Councilman Julius W. Hobson) and Bill 1-212, the District of Columbia Non-Smokers Rights Act (Introduced by Chairman Sterling Tucker) in public hearings on Tuesday, April 27, 1976 at 10:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m., and 7:30 p.m. The general purpose of the two bills is to protect the public health, comfort and environment of individuals by prohibiting smoking in public places and at public meetings, except in designated smoking areas.

Because of your interest in this issue, I cordially invite you to testify at the hearings. If you wish to present testimony at this hearing, you should contact Ms. Gwen Bohlke at 724-8077 before 5:00 p.m., Friday, April 23, 1976.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

Enclosures



December 30, 1975

Ms. Ellyn W. Swanson, President League of Women Voters of the District of Columbia Room 730 Dupont Circle Building 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036

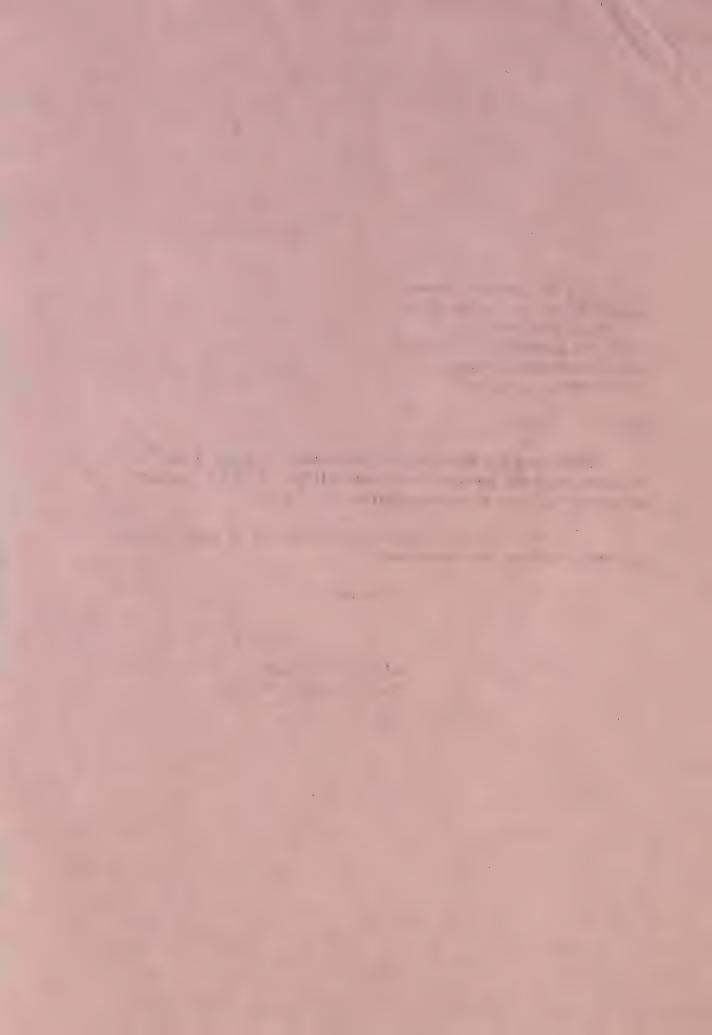
Dear Ms. Swanson:

Thank you for your letter submitting the names of four persons whom the League considers well qualified for membership on the proposed Commission on Tax Reform.

I will certainly give consideration to each of them as the council considers the commission.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson Councilmember at large



February 20, 1976

Mr. Edsel D. Stewart Manager, Landlerd Systems Monsanto Enviro-Chem Systems 800 N. Lindberg Blvd St. Louis, Missouri 63166

Dear Mr. Stewart:

The Council of the District of Columbia is presently considering approval of \$9.6 million for a resource recovery facility based on a study done by the National Center for Resource Recovery.

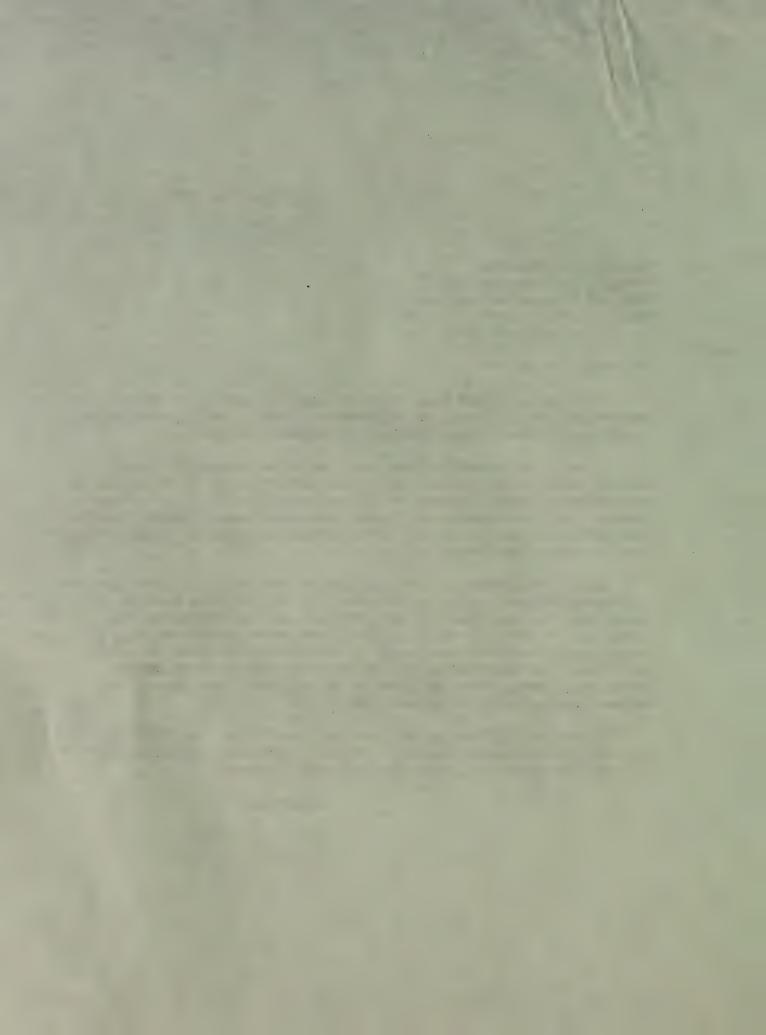
A number of Councilmembers feel that other resource recovery systems designed to recover energy were not adequately explored during the process of selecting the design proposed for the FY 1976 capital budget. There is interest in looking at other resource/energy recovery systems in more detail before making a final decision on which type of facility the District should build.

Because Monsanto has designed, constructed, and put into operation a resource recovery facility, I would like to have some detailed information on exactly what is the advantage of your system for the District. How would it help the City Government in dealing with its solid waste management problems? In providing your ideas, we would appreciate an evaluation of the success and cost of your Landard pyralysis process as it has operated in Baltimore, Maryland. Could we have this information by March 19, 1976.

Please call my Executive Assistant, Sandy Brown, at 724-8073, if you have additional questions. I will cartainly appreciate any help you can give the Council on this complex issue.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson Councilman at Large



February 20, 1976

Admiral Tazewell Shepard Occidental Petroleum International 1717 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Admiral Shepard:

The Council of the District of Columbia is presently considering approval of \$9.6 million for a resource recovery facility based on a study done by the National Center for Resource Recovery.

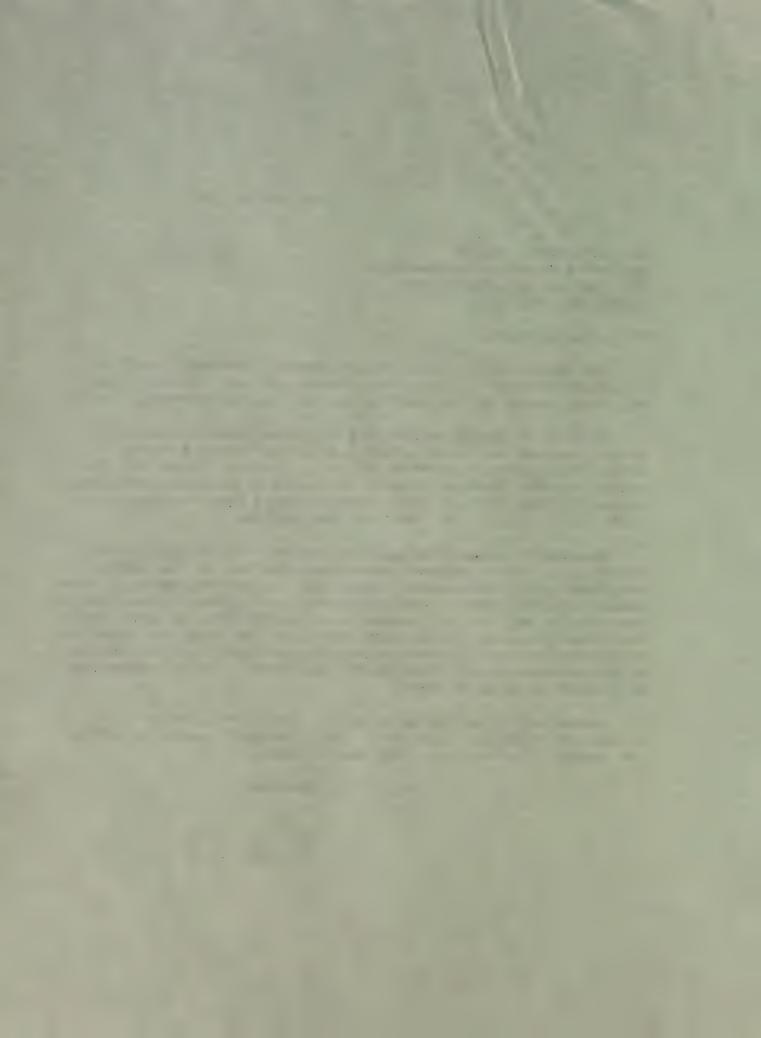
A number of Councilmembers feel that other resource recovery systems designed to recover energy were not adequately explored during the process of selecting the design proposed for the FY 1976 capital budget. There is interest in looking at other resource/energy recovery systems in more detail before making a final decision on which type of facility the District should build.

Because Occidental Petroleum has designed and is putting into operation a resource recovery system that makes use of the low temperature flash pyralysis process, I would like to have some detailed information on exactly what is the advantage of your system for the District. How would it help the City Government in dealing with its solid waste management problems? In providing your ideas, we would also appreciate an evaluation of the success and cost of your flash pyralysis process as it has worked in San Diego County, California. Could we have this information by March 19, 1976?

Please call my Executive Assistant, Sandy Brown, at 724-8073, if you have additional questions. I will certainly appreciate any help you can give the Council on this complex issue.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson Councilman at Large



February 23, 1976

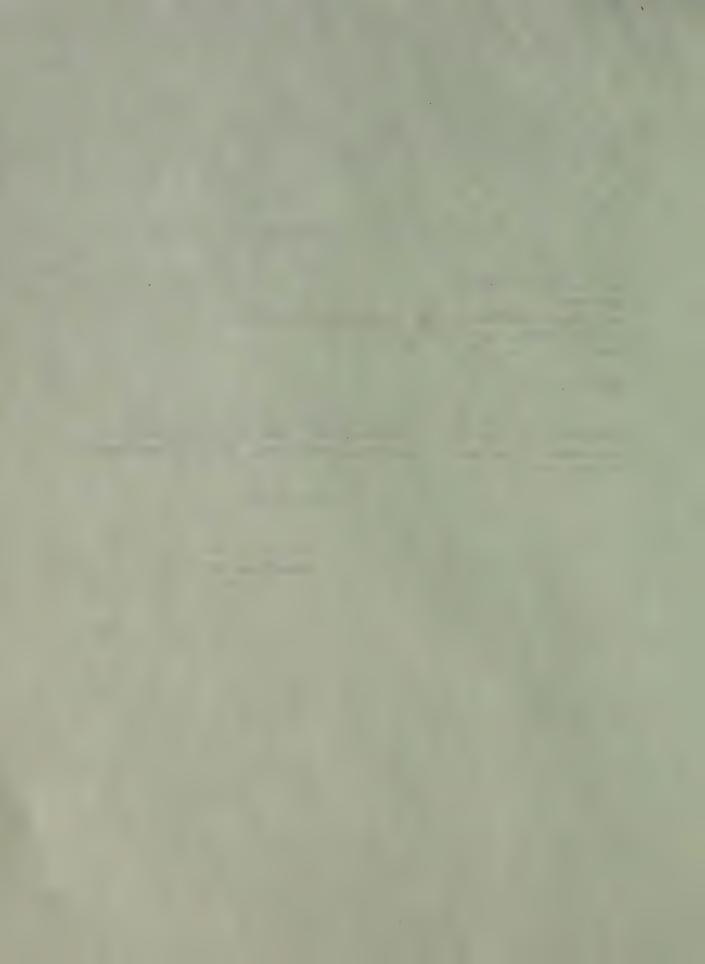
Mr. R. Keith Stroup Director National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws 2317 M Street, Northwest Washington, D.C. 20037

Dear Mr. Stroup:

As you already know, the D.C. Bill #1-44 has been tabled by the Council. However, I will keep your views on marijuana legislation in mind when this issue is again considered by the Council.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson Councilman at Large



February 23, 1976

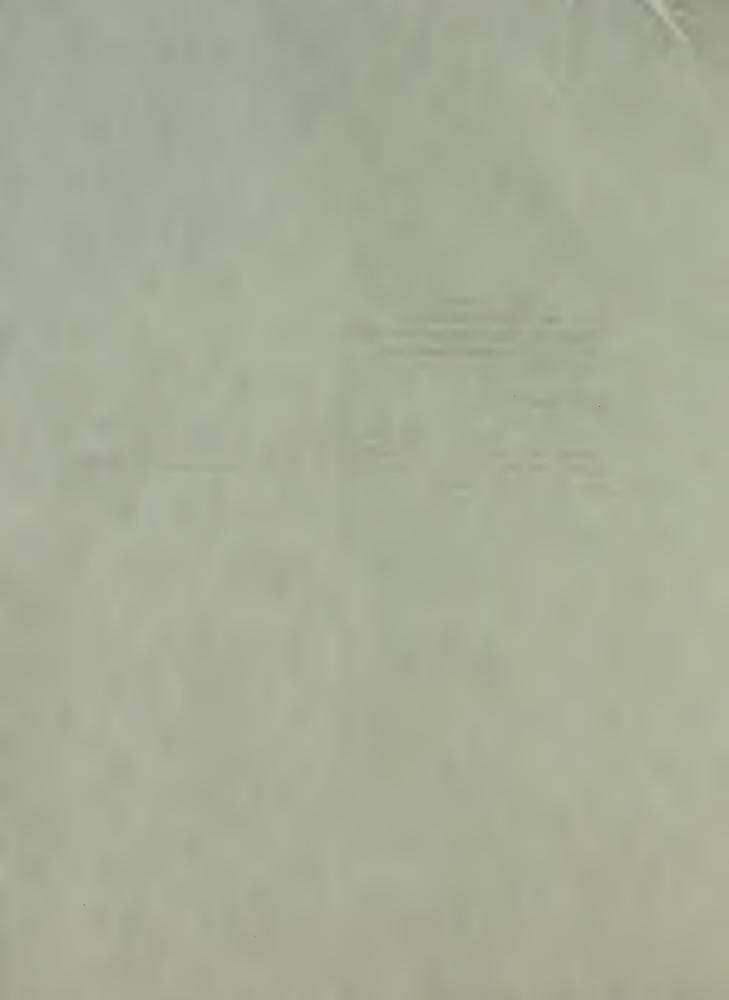
Mr. Gottlieb Simon, Co-Chairman D.C. Government Committee Southwest Neighborhood Assembly 201 "Eye" Street, Southwest Washington, D.C. 20024

Dear Mr. Simon:

Thank you for your letter and the copy of the "Statement on Proposed Expansion of First District Station House" presented to the Housing and Urban Development Committee on January 26, 1976.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson Councilman at Large



February 2, 1976 201 "Eye" Street SW Washington, DC 20024

Hon. Julius Hobson Council of the District of Columbia City Hall 14th & F Street NW Washington, DC 20004

Dear Mr. Hobson:

The Mayor's capital improvements budget includes a proposal to spend \$3.2 million on an addition to the First District Station House in Southwest; the plan also involves closing down the Sub-Station at 500 F Street SF.

The Southwest Neighborhood Assembly believes that a number of questions, general policy and cost-effectiveness, must be answered (more satisfactorily) before the Council gives its approval to this expensive proposal.

The enclosed testimony provides additional background.

Very truly yours,

Gottlieb Simon, Co-Chair D.C. Government Committee, SNA

- Stillieb Strong

Statement on Proposed Expansion of First District Station House

Before Housing and Urban Development Committee
D.C. City Council, January 26, 1976

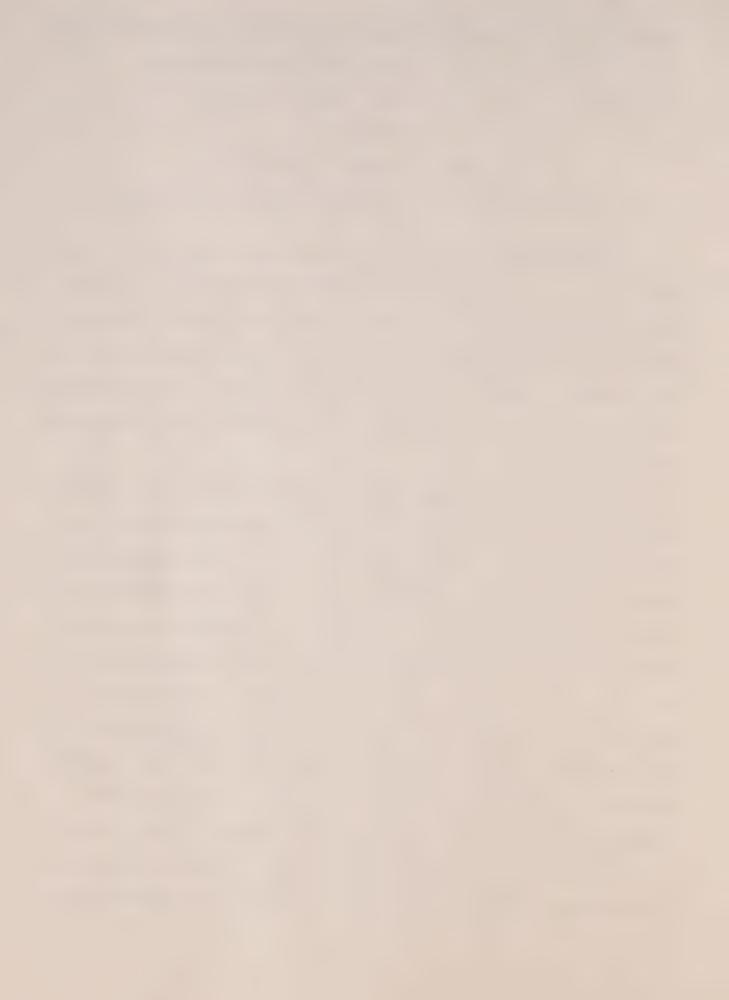
Presented by

Gottlieb C. Simon, Co-Chair

D.C. Government Committee, Southwest Neighborhood Assembly

Madame Chairperson I want to thank you not only for this opportunity to present our views here this evening, but also for your consideration in holding these hearings in the convenience of our neighborhood. One of our great needs today is for responsive government, and the willingness of Councilmembers to abandon the District Building on occasions like this is most gratifying.

At the present time there are approximately 600 officers assigned to the First District, 400 at the First District HQ on 4th Street S.W. and the remainder at the old Fifth Precint Station House at 500 F. Street S.F.; at any one time there is no more than 1/3 of the force on duty. The First District HQ cannot comfortably accommodate all the First District's personnel while the Sub-Station at 500 F. Street S.F. is an old building showing the wear and tear of time. Consequently the city proposes that we close the Sub-Station and \$3.2 million addition to the First District HQ. This proposal has been studied by the Southwest Neighborhood Assembly's D.C. Government Committee and discussed at an open meeting of the Assembly. The Assembly agreed that a number of questions required answers:



These questions include:

- Will the expansion of the HQ and closing of the Sub-Station reduce the crime rate in the First District?
- ★ Will it reduce operating costs or increase productivity?
  And how much?
- Do Southeast residents want their Sub-Station closed?
- # Will the plan aggravate parking problems in Southwest?
- \* Are there any more cost-effective alternatives?

  In short.
  - Is this plan necessary at this time?

The SNA Fxecutive Committee met with a panel of city officials which included Mr. Bastida (D.C. General Services), Mr. Korth (D.C. Police), Mr. Bianchi (General Services), Mr. Scango (General Services), Deputy Chief Monroe (D. C. Police) to discuss these questions. Unfortunately, the answers we received were not enough to relieve our concerns.

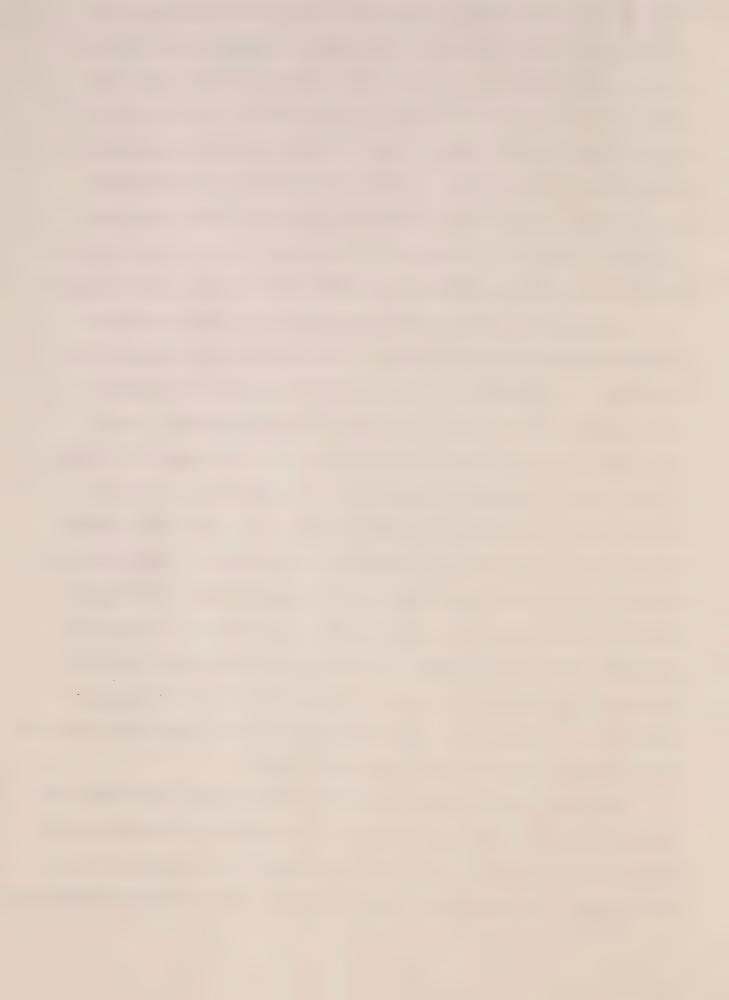
Why, for instance, is it so important to have all of the First District officers working out of the same building? The answer, as you probably know, goes back about ten years. At that time the International Chiefs of Police did a survey of the DC Police Department and made a number of recommendations which were subsequently accepted by the (unelected) City Council. They suggested among other things that the 14 precints be consolidated into six districts. And this recommendation is apparently the main reason for consolidating the fifth precint operation with the First District HQ since only First District remains "unconsolidated." But the Chiefs also recommended that foot patrolman be replaced by officers in cars and on scooters,



an idea which the Police Department has now decided was not as good as it once thought. So perhaps consolidation should now be reconsidered, at least, for the First District. The point is that what made perfectly good sense ten years ago may not make so much sense doday in light of more experience and different conditions. There is no reason to be locked into a policy just because somebody approved, some years ago, or, worse, because it "policy." Why can't there be one police district in the city with a HQ Station House and a Sub-Station?

Supposedly centralization will improve administration and increase police efficiency by eliminating unnecessary duplication. But will it? Heating and lighting are supposed to be saved. Will they? How much? No one, however, has been able to give us even estimates on how much would be saved in fuel costs, personnel positions or person-hours. This suggests that the potential savings are merely an afterthought rather than the principal reason for the change. Consequently we are not so sure that there will be <u>any</u> savings. Afterall it is not unheard of that centralization sometimes increases administrative problems and the number of people who have administrative responsibilities. And even if there are <u>some</u> savings in time or money, how long would it take for these savings to pay off the construction and other costs?

Now what about crime control? We have been told that the crime rate has remained unchanged as a result of consolidation in other police districts. But this means that it hasn't gone down either. We have also been advised, again by police officials,

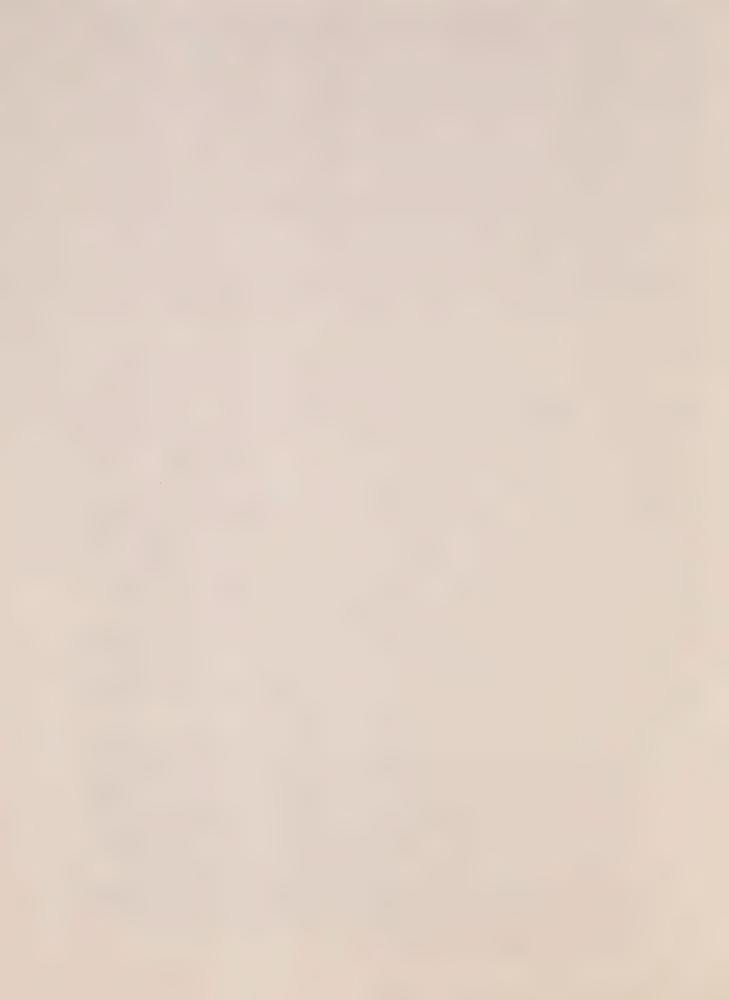


that there is a possibility that crime will go up if precint closing occurs in a high crime area. If crime stays the same, or goes up, what's the value of consolidation? Fven if keeping the First District Sub-Station open didn't have any real effect on the crime rate in its neighborhood one way or the other it might at least make the residents of the neighborhood feel more secure—and in the absence of compelling reasons for consolidation in the First District that seems like a good reason for leaving things as they are.

Whether or not the residents around 500 F Street S.E. want their Sub-Station kept open, I don't know. But apparently neither does the city. As far as we can determine no official effort has been made to find out what the Sub-Station's neighbors think. This is another glaring omission in the the planning for this project. True planning would have involved the neighborhood. Hopefully the ANC signal the beginning of a new way of doing business in the District.

If the benefits for consolidation and new construction are in doubt, the costs are not. For example the NCPC Fxecutive Director in a report to the NCPC says:

A major problem with respect to the proposed addition to the First District Station House is the amount of additional parking space that will be needed to accomodate additional personnel that will operate out of, the First District Station House when it is completed. A parking problem already exists in the Southwest Urban Renewal Area, both in the residential and employment areas, and any additional parking demand will have more adverse impact on the environment. Therefore, an objective program that will meet anticipated employee parking needs is prerequisite to expansion of this facility. (emphasis added)



We don't think that such an objective program has been developed yet. The police officials talk of "encouraging" car pools and the like at the same time that they admit that car pools have a great many disadvantages for on-duty officers. In the absence of explicit incentives, why should police officers pay to put their cars in garages when they can park on the street, not always legally, for free? We agree with the NCPC staff that a plan to handle the parking crunch is a "prerequsite" to adding on to the District Station House. Such a plan should indicate concretely how many new parking places can be found or how else the increased demand for parking will be handed.

The biggest cost of all, of course, is the price-tag, 3 million dollars. In better times we might be able to justify this amount of money in order to raise the "morale of its personnel, as well as...the public image, dignity and prestige of the Department" as the city says this project will do. But these are not the best of times. So it is not simply a question of whether this plan is good or helpful in some absolute sense, but whether it is the best use of very limited resources. The Mayor has just given us what he calls an austerity budget and with it proposals for increased income tax, sale tax, water and sew\_age service, auto registration fees, etc. In the introduction to the Capital Improvements plan he says that "the time has come to shift the emphasis from building of new facilities replacing outworn and antiquated ones, to an emphasis on the maintenance and modernization of existing structures." That sounds like a prescription for



for up-grading the Fifth Precint Station House at a cost of between \$200,000 and \$300,000 rather than spending three million dollars to construct a new building. (The newly closed Third District's Sub-Station at 501 New York Ave.

N.W., which is actually in the First District, might be used instead of the Fifth Precint Station House; renovations to provide appropriate facilities for women officers might also be undertaken.) This is a time, to use a well worn phrase, for setting priorities. If it were up to Southwest residents to allocate \$3 million we might earmark it for needed school repairs or for recreational facilities (the lack of which in this area is almost criminal) or perhaps for critically needed improvements at DC General Hospital.

To summarize: Will consolidation reduce nincrease police productivity? lower operating costs? or will it aggrevate our parking problems and further burden the D.C. budget? The city cannot afford projects whose value is primarily administrative speculation when there are obvious and serious health and welfare needs. The City Council took this item out of last year's Capital Improvement budget. The Southwest Neighborhood Assembly after much consideration thinks the Council should take this item out again and keep it out unless and until it some hard and convincing answers, specifics not vague generalities, to the questions we have listed here.



Ms. Joie Stuart
President
D.C. National Federation of the Blind
15 Longfellow Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20011

Dear Ms. Stuart:

Thank you for the invitation to participate in the forthcoming NFB of D.C. State's Convention on May 7, 8, and 9, 1976.

But unfortunately my schedule will not permit me to attend.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson Councilman at Large (Statehood)



## Mail Routing Slip

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## NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

15 Longfellow Street, N.W. Washington, D. C. 20011

Telephone: 722-1209

Council of District of Columbia District Building 14th & E Streets, NW. Washington, DC 20004

Dear Council Members:

The National Federation of the Blind (NFB) of Washington, D.C. would like to extend to you this invitation to attend the NFB of D.C. State's Convention to be held at the Holiday Inn at 15th and Rhode Island Avenue, NW. on May 7, 8, and 9, 1976.

As we would honor your presence, we also, see this to be an occasion in which you would be apprised of the D.C. - NFB's goals and concerns for the District of Columbia blind citizens.

In order that we may proceed at immediate program scheduling and printing of the Convention's agenda we would appreciate your earliest reply to this invitation.

e Shout Sincerely,

Joie Stuart

President

D.C. National Federation

of the Blind

RECEIVED

APR 1 - 1976

Julius Hebson, Sr. Councilmember-At-Large

G WILLSEN

## The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

## Today's District Primaries

ITH PRIMARIES today in Alabama, Indiana and Georgia, the nation's election-night TV watchers may not hear all that much from the evening newscasters about the District of Columbia's event—but then neither will the District's TV watchers, if the ballot-counting here follows tradition. Indeed, if there is a complete count from here before the networks sign off, that in itself would be the upset of the evening

It would be a shame, however, if this miracle were to come about merely because a dismal turnout lightened the vote-counting load. As blurry as some of the issues may seem and as complicated as some of the ballots are, the city's primaries do offer voters an im-- portant opportunity to participate in the presidential selection process as well as to express some opinions

about local leadership and policy

Just how difficult the decision-making is depends on how you are registered to vote, for there are three different primaries here. In the Statehood Party primary, the job is easy; there is only one candidate on the ballot, Lou Aronica, who is seeking his party's nomination for delegate to Congress. In the Republican primary, voters will have a wide-open choice in the delegate-to-the-House category; there's just one blank line for a write-in. On the rest of the GOP ballot, there are no contests. The party has already chosen its convention slate. The only offices to be filled now are four national committee posts and 70 seats on the local committee (for which only 69 candidates have been fielded).

The big contest, of course, is in the Democratic primary, with some 211,000 voters registered and about 235 candidates scattered through a stack of different ballots. To start at the beginning (and we crave-your indulgence), each voter in this party primary will receive seven ballots. Five of them are stapled together in what looks like a raffle-ticket book and are for the presidential preference vote. Only one of the five -pages can be marked—each is for a different presidential-preference-and-delegate slate. It's in the nature of a package deal. Thus, there is a choice of slates for Rep. Morris Udall, Jimmy Carter, and Fred Harris. There are also two uncommitted slates: "Uncommitted No. 1," which is supported by Del. Walter E. Fauntroy and 10 of the city's 11 Democratic members of the city council, and "Uncommitted No. 2, headed by Mayor Walter E. Washington. Now what could be simpler than that?

Then there is a ballot for the House-delegate nomination, for which Mr. Fauntroy is running unopposed, and for Democratic national committee offices, for which there are competing slates fielded by the Fauntroy-supported "Unity '76" ticket and by the Walter Washington-backed "Open Party" slate. Also, there is one independent running for national committeewoman. On this ballot, too, the local slates for at-large seats on the Democratic Central Committee are listed. Finally, if yea're still with us, there's another card with the competing slates' candidates for ward seats on the local Democratic committee.

In essence, this somewhat boggling exercise boils down-for Democratic primary voters-to two things: (1) a chance to vote for Udall, Carter, Harris or one of two uncommitted slates by way of indicating what you would like to have happen at the Democratic National Convention and (2) a referendum on the past performance and future role of the local party and its elected leaders. While there is an element of Fauntroy-vs-Washington in the two uncom mitted slates each man is fielding in the presidential delegate race, they confront each other more squarely in the voting for national committee and local committee offices. It should be noted-but not taken too seriously-that both the mayor and Delegate Fauntroy are denying that the election is a struggle between them "for political control." Fair enough. But do not be fooled into thinking that both do not have their prestige on the line today.

Mayor Washington and his ticket's national committee candidates, William Lucy and Harriett Taylor, emphasize the need for local party leaders who will press presidential candidates and the national party to push urban programs for jobs, greater federal financing for cities and assistance providing better housing, education, health care and crime-fighting measures. "These are problems that can't be solved locally," says Mr. Lucy. "It takes an urban coalition, and our candidates are already part of that.'

Mr. Fauntroy and members of his slate view the election as a referendum on the mayor's administration. The delegate claims that reports of "waste and inefficiency" at city hall have hampered his congressional efforts to get money for the District. "At stake is the future of home rule" Mr. Fauntroy says, citing a need for "direction and a disposition to reward excellence" at the local level.

Leaving aside these differences in emphasis, the fact is that the debate generated by Mr. Fauntroy and the forces supporting the mayor has created a unique situation—and an interesting opportunity for District voters. True, Mr. Fauntroy and Mayor Washington are not running against each other for the same office. What they have done, however, is to transform a routine race for delegates to the national convention into a sort of vote of confidence-or no confidence, as the case may be—in the performance of city hall under Mayor Washington's \*stewardship. And they are providing this opportunity to District voters at a particularly interesting time, when the city is experimenting with limited home rule and when cities gen erally are under great financial pressure. So there are more than the usual reasons for a respectable turnout idiay-at least on the part of the Democrats whose party is mostly responsible for the conduct of the city's government. For one thing, you will have a chance to express a preference for the Democratic nominee for President. For a bonus, you get a clear opportunity to say what you think about how the powers-that-be in city hall have been commented your affairs under their new grant of home rule at thority.



May 28, 1976

Mr. Richard E. Shipman
Founder Member - National Lawyers Club
No. 12 - 5th Street, Northeast
Washington, D.C. 20002

Dear Mr. Shipman:

Thank you for taking the time to write to me expressing your opposition to the Firearms Control Regulation Act (Bill 1-164) which is pending before the City Council.

I will certainly keep your views in mind when we again consider this legislation.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson Councilman at Large



RICHARD E. SHIPMAN
Founder Member - National Lawyers Club
No. 12 - 5th Street, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002
202-543-7434
202-27-55881

May 11, 1976

The Honorable Julius W. Hobson Member, D. C. City Council 14th & E Streets, N. W. Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Mr. Hobson:

I am writing in opposition to David A. Clarke's bill # 1-164 titled "Firearms Control Regulation Act of 1975", and to the so-called "Saturday Night Special" roposed by Mayor Walter E. Washington, bill # 1-286.

These bills, if passed, would deny law-abiding citizens of the District their right to self-defense, and their constitutional right to keep and bear arms. People moving into the District of Columbia, who are just as entitled to full enjoyment of their rights as present D. C. residents, would be arbitrarily denied handgun ownership, and the proposed regulation would unreasonably subject any person travelling through the District with any firearm to prosecution. In addition bill # 1-164 is a betrayal of those who registered their handguns in compliance with existing regulations.

Statics show, if unbiased, that of the known firearms owners less than one (1%) percent commit crime with a handgun or other firearm. It is strange justice, and even stranger democracy, to deprive, harass, or make criminal more than 99% for the wrong doing of less than one percent.

Experience has also shown that crime is reduced, if that is the real oursose, by an armed citizenery not discouraged from defending themselves, their homes and their families from criminal aggression. Crime is thereby made risky, unremunerative and unattractive. It is also strange justice which frees the robber, the burglar, the rapist, the mugger, and punishes the citizen who defends himself against the aggression of these criminals. As shown by Solzenitzen in his writings about the Russian Communists, this the same road followed by the Russian communist tyranny.



I therefore suggest the following motion: "Strike everything after the enacting clause in both bills and substitute the following: 'Article 50, Article 51, Article 52, Article 53, Article 54, Article 55 and Article 56 of the Police Regulations of the District of Columbia are hereby repealed."

Sincerely yours,

Richard E. Shipman

Richard E. Six







The Honorable Julius W. Hobson Member, D. C. City Gouncil 14th & E Streets, N. W. Washington, D. C. 20004



June 11, 1975

Mr. Randy Swisher
D.C. Public Interest Research Group
University Center
800 Twenty-first Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Randy:

Enclosed are several copies of a rough draft of legislation to eliminate architectural barriers to the handicapped and aged. The essential thrust of the bill requires that all newly constructed buildings or substantially remodeled ones be designed to eliminate architectural impediments for the handicapped.

I would appreciate any comments which you or Sharon Mistler may have concerning this piece of legislation. Please understand that this bill is a draft. Mr. Hobson wants to introduce a bill to eliminate architectural barriers before the August recess and would greatly appreciate any input you could provide.

Sincerely,

Paul Sanders Brown
Executive Assistant to
Councilmember Julius Hobson

Enclosure

June 11, 1975

Mr. Randy Swisher
D.C. Public Interest Research Group
University Center
800 Twenty-first Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

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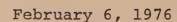
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Sincerely,

Paul Sanders Brown
Executive Assistant to
Councilmember Julius Hobson

Enclosure







NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS: NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE REFORM OF MARIJUANA LAWS 2317 M Street Northwest Washington, D.C. 20037 (202) 223-3170 Keith Stroup, Esq., Director

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Julius W. Hobson
The D.C. City Council
District Building, Rm. 527
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Councilman Hobson:

With the release of the results of U.S. federally funded longitudinal studies of heavy, long-term marijuana smokers in Costa Rica and Greece, the often exaggerated claims concerning marijuana's potential for harm should be finally quieted. As with earlier studies in Jamaica, researchers have been unable to detect any significant differences between the health or performance of smokers and non-smokers. In other words, marijuana is a relatively harmless drug, far less dangerous to the user than alcohol, for example. This latest data should be reassuring to those who have opposed decriminzation on the basis of the possible harm to the user.

I am hopeful you will agree that there can no longer be any justification for further delay in giving final approval to D.C. Bill #1-44. Since we now know that marijuana presents no significant health hazards, why do we continue to arrest 2,600 D.C. residents each year for minor marijuana offenses?

We urge you to schedule Bill #1-44 for a final vote and give it prompt Council approval.

Regards,

R. Keith Stroup Director, NORML 2nd C 1-44 & Le 6 De 2 2, 7 - 1 3 h - - or or any come (cg.

# NORML STATEMENTS OF POSITION AND POLICY

The following Statements of Position and Policy were formally adopted at the 1975 annual meeting of the NORML Board of Directors, Executive Committee and Advisory Board. The Statements represent the official positions of NORML, and are subject to annual review.

Washington, D.C. December 5, 1975

### STATEMENT ON DECRIMINALIZATION

NORML supports the removal of all criminal and civil penalties for the private possession of marijuana for personal use. The right of possession should include other acts incidental to such possession, including cultivation and transportation for personal use, and the casual, non-profit transfers of small amounts of marijuana.

## STATEMENT ON PERSONAL USE AND POSSESSION

Removal of criminal penalties for the individual who uses or possesses marijuana in private is consistent with traditional American values of personal choice, individual freedom and the right of privacy. Decriminalization is not based on the premise that marijuana use is harmless or that it should be encouraged, but rather that such use should fall within the ambit of individual choice permitted in a free society. It is a social policy aimed at reducing the harm caused by defining marijuana users as criminals.

By removing penalties for the user, without establishing a legal market, a clear public policy of discouragement is continued. Such a policy reduces the immense human, fiscal and social costs of marijuana prohibition by allowing law enforcement efforts to be concentrated on commercial traffickers, particularly those who sell truly dangerous drugs or who sell any drugs to minors.

NORML is opposed to arbitrary quantity limitations as the standard for defining what constitutes possession for personal use. Marijuana users, like wine drinkers and tobacco smokers, often have more marijuana in their posession than can be immediately consumed. Similarly, individual usage and consumption patterns vary greatly. While quantity limitations appear to be a necessary interim statutory approach to decriminalization, the law should reflect the reality of differences in usage patterns and behavior and should recognize the inherent shortcomings of arbitrary ounce limitations.

## STATEMENT ON CULTIVATION FOR PERSONAL USE

The right to possess marijuana for personal use includes the right to grow small amounts for personal consumption. Removal of criminal penalties for the private cultivation of marijuana for personal use provides a legal source of supply for marijuana without resort to the establishment of a legal distribution system.

An individual who grows small amounts of marijuana for personal use is apt to be less involved in the illicit drug culture and will have less contact with drug dealers who have an economic incentive for selling other more dangerous—and more expensive—drugs.

## STATEMENT ON NON-PROFIT TRANSFERS

The right to possess marijuana for personal use should include the right to transfer small amounts of marijuana between adults for insignificant consideration.

The National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse, in attempting to differentiate between users and sellers, found that the distinction is more meaningful if the "seller" designation is limited to commercial traffickers.

Most smokers share their marijuana with friends, and often the courtesy is returned. Thus they may purchase more marijuana than they personally will use, selling some to friends at cost. Such transfers, involving little or no profit, should be treated as incidental to personal use, rather than commercial sale or furnishing.

### STATEMENT ON UNLAWFUL SALE

It must be recognized that where personal use and possession of marijuana are no longer serious crimes, it is both inconsistent and irrational to provide lengthy prison terms for those who distribute marijuana for profit.

## STATEMENT ON DISCOURAGING USE

NORML fully supports a discouragement policy towards the recreational use of all drugs, including alcohol, tobacco and marijuana. This policy should be implemented by a public education campaign aimed at warning users and potential users of the risks involved with the use of all recreational drugs. Such warnings should reflect an honest scientific and medical concern. Similarly, advertising which encourages the recreational use of drugs should not be permitted.

Most importantly, criminal penalties should not be applied against those who use such drugs, despite warnings to the contrary. The limits of the criminal sanction must be recognized and not diluted through application to private social conduct which constitutes no direct threat of harm to others. Society should have confidence in the ability of informed individuals to make decisions as to whether they choose to assume whatever personal risks accompany recreational drug use.

## STATEMENT ON LEGALIZATION

Legalization of marijuana generally refers to a system for the sale or distribution of marijuana which is authorized by law. As recommended by such organizations as Consumers Union, studies should be undertaken to consider alternative regulatory models which would both minimize the potential for abuse and not encourage use. Specifically, NORML favors appointment of a Commission to conduct such a review.

## STATEMENT ON CONCENTRATED FORMS OF CANNABIS

NORML shares the recommendations of the National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse that statutory distinctions based on potency are neither desirable nor feasible at the present time. Because of current usage patterns and the practical problems inherent in controlling potency in an unregulated market, distinctions between less potent and more potent varieties are unwarranted, impractical and unfair.

## STATEMENT ON MARIJUANA AND DRIVING

NORML strongly discourages the driving of automobiles or other vehicles while under the influence of marijuana or any other drug, and recognizes the legitimate public interest in prohibiting such conduct.

for more information, contact

2317 M St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20037

National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws A Non-profit, Public Interest Group

# Studies See No Health Effect of Pot Smoking, Researchers Say

## Marijuana Hazards Discounted

By Stuart Auerbach

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 — Federally funded studies of long-term users of high-potency marijuana in three foreign countries showed no difference between the health, ability to work, and brain functions of users and nonusers, a number of researchers said here today.

"There are really no differences," asserted Dr. Rhea L. Dornbush of the department of psychiatry of New York Medical College, a cochairman of a conference on long-term marijuana use sponsored by the medical school, the National Institute on Drug Abuse and the New York Academy of Science.

"As far as we can see," she continued in an interview, "with all the methods we used — with different populations, different investigators, different techniques — it's all coming out the same."

Another conference cochairman, Dr. Max Fink of the department of psychiatry of the State University of New York at Stony Brook, called "evidence from the meeting fairly clear that chronic cannabis (marijuana) use is not accompanied by so many

See MARIJUANA, A16, Col. 1

MARIJUANA, From A1

of the consequences which have been written in the literature in the 1930s and the 1940s."

The thrust of the 32 scientific studies being presented at the three-day meeting, which started here Monday, contradicts earlier findings of possible damage to the brain, to the body's immunological defense mechanism, to the ability to be motivated to work hard and of chromosome damage.

Fink and the third cochairman, Dr. Alfred M. Freedman, insisted all the results clearly showed that there is no brain damage from long-term marijuana smoking. Freedman, head of the department of psychiatry at New York Medical College, is former president of the American Psychiatric Association.

Dr. Sidney Cohen of the University of California at Los Angeles, former head of drug research at the National Institute of Mental Health, added that studies of marijuana users at UCLA and the University of California at Berkeley disputed the notion that smoking pot killed a student's motivation to work.

Early studies had pointed to an "anti-motivational factor" that led to dropping out of college and work as a leading bad effect of marijuana smoking.

But Dr. Glen D. Mellinger, in his studies of Berkeley students, concluded that the dropouts were poorly motivated even before they began using marijuana — and the poor motivation may have led to drug use instead of the other way around.

The studies failed, however, to settle a recent controversy over whether marijuana smoking reduces the amount of the male sex hormone testosterone, as originally

reported by Dr. Robert C. Kolodny of the Reproductive Biology Research Foundation in St. Louis.

A comparison of 84 Costa Rican marijuana users with 156 nonusers by a team of doctors headed by W. J. Coggins of the University of Florida turned up no differences in testosterone levels. But Cohen's studies at UCLA backed Kolodny's findings.

Studies of long-term users concentrated on Costa Rica, Greece and Jamaica because there are no groups in the United States who have used marijuana — and no other drug — as consistently over long periods of time. Marijuana use in this country is widespread and growing: Dr. Thomas Bryant of the Drug Abuse Council estimated the number of users at 29 million, and 12 million smoke itregularly.

In many foreign countries—especially Jamaica—the marijuana used is as much as 10 times more powerful than that available here. Many of the foreign users smoke as many as 25 marijuana cigarettes a day—far more than regular users in America consume

Nonetheless, studies showed little if any harm from the marijuana smoking. Fink called the poisonous effects of marijuana, as shown in the studies, "trivial at best."

The results of the conference studies were not universally accepted. Dr. Gabriel G. Nahas of Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons, a strong opponent of marijuana use, challenged many of the findings as inconclusive.

In Costa Rica, the University of Florida team hear ad by Coggins concluded after complete physical examinations of 84 users and 156 nonusers that there was no

difference in the health of the two groups. Another team — Drs. Paul Satz and Jack M. Fletcher of the University of Florida and Louis W. Sutker of the University of Victoria — found after giving 17 psychological and brain function tests to 41 users that "chronic marijuana use is not associated with permanent or irreversible impairment in higher brain functions or intelligence."

Despite the extremely high potency of the marijuana and hashish, Dornbush found that Greek users suffered some impairment when asked to perform complex tasks while smoking. But they could do simple jobs without trouble.

A team of Greek doctors, giving physicals to 60 marijuana users compared with 64 nonusers, also found no difference in the health of the two groups.

In studying the health of American users, Cohen kept 28 men who used marijuana in the UCLA hospital and studied their reactions. He found the lowered testosterone levels and Dr. Donald P. Tashkin, an associate, reported a mild but significant arrowing of the passages to the lung probably due to irritation from smoking marijuana.

## New Marijuana Studies Show No Adverse Effect

#### By BAYARD WEBSTER

Several recent studies of chronic marijuana users, conducted independently in half a dozen countries, indicate that the drug has no apparent significant adverse effect on the human body or brain or on their functions.

The research essentially corroborates and expands on the results of an earlier study of marijuana use in Jamaica that found no significant correlation between heavy use of the drug and impaired physical, intellectual, social and cultural activities

The findings were reported here yesterday in research papers delivered at a New York Academy of Sciences Conference on Chronic Cannabis Use that attracted more than 100 researchers from 10 countries.

A panel of experts, summing up the three-day conference at the Roosevelt Hotel, which was at its midpoint yesterday, pointed out that the findings should not be used as a black-or-white reason for legalizing the use of marijuana, but should be noted in the context of social pressures that lead to laws making it either legal or criminal to smoke or possess marijuana.

#### Need for Further Study

The panel also noted that the recent studies, reported in more than 30 scientific papers, should not be regarded as the definitive word on the effects of cannabis (that part of the marijuana plant used as the drug) but should be the spur that would lead to more comprehensive studies.

One panel member, Dr. Jared Tinklenberg of Stanford University, said that the studies disclosing a lack of evidence of dangers from chronic marijuana use had been conducted primarily among relatively young—15 to 30 years old—populations that had used marijuana for from 10 to 15 years.

"The need now." he said in an interview, "is for more research that will investigate the possible harmful effects of longer-term use — 30 to 40 years among older populations.

"It's hard to find the effects of cigarette smoking on people in their 30's or 40's," he said. "But you begin to find the harmful effects when they're in their 50's and 60's.

Other members of the sevenperson panel agreed that the recent studies, using more sophisticated techniques than previous research, showed that the effects of cannabis were much less harmful than had been thought a decade or two ago when marijuana was often referred to as the "killer drug" and was sometimes thought to lead to insanity.

Dr. Mai Fink of the Health Sciences Center, Department of Psychiatry at the State University of New York at Stony Brook and a co-chairman of the conference, related that when he started his research on cannabis in 1968 he was certain the drug had the same toxicity as onium or heroin.

toxicity as opium or heroin.
"But I became convinced over
the years that cannabis was
very different from the
opium-derived drugs," he said.
"You look at the reports today;
which show no evidence of
brain damage or cause for lack
of motivation or lowering of
testosterone levels and you realize that, so far, the findings
on cannabis are trivial."

During yesterday morning's conference session, Dr. Glen D. Mellinger of the Institute for Research in Social Behavior, Berkeley, Calif., reported on a study of lack of motivation among college students who were chronic marijuana users.

The topic, known to psychologists as the amotivational syndrome, refers to general apathy, mental confusion and lack of goals among college students that often led to the student's dropping out. It had long been thought by some lobservers that marijuana was a major factor in many of these drop-outs.

But in a survey of 834 college students at the University of California at Berkeley who were examined and questioned in their freshman year and again two and a half years later, Dr. Mellinger found little significant difference in dropout rates among chronic marijuana users and non-drug users.

#### Influences on Drop-Outs

He also found little disparity in clarity of occupational goals or grade point average in the two groups. But he found other factors that seemed to correlate more closely with the drop-out rate. These included individual personality differences, men with low academic motivation before they started o use marijuana, and other family history problems.

In another study comparing measurement of marijuana with alcohol involvement in criminal or assaultive behavior among young men, Dr. Tinklenberg took a survey of 248 inmates of a California prison facility. Approximately half of them had been heavy drinker before incarceration and the other half had been heavy marijuana users.

He found that alcohol-involved assaults or violence occurred approximately 15 times more frequently than cannabis-involved incidents. His studies also showed that, in comparison with alcohol, cannabis was far less frequently involved in fights, difficulties with the police, family or social trouble, and automobile accidents.

Other research findings presented at the conference included studies of Egyptian, Costa Rican, Greek, Jamaican, Mexican and United States marijuana users. Almost all the reports said there had been no demonstrated significant statistical evidence of impaired health, physical and mental function, and social and cultural activity.

One study, conducted by the Drug Abuse Council Inc., of Washington, the nation's largest private drug research organization, determined that when Oregon eased its marijuana laws to permit possession of one ounce or less of marijuana, the number of users did not increase significantly.

The conference, which concludes today, is being held under the sponsorship of the New York Academy of Sciences, the Department of Psychiatry of New York Medical College, the National Institute on Drug Abuse, and the Drug Abuse Council.

October 21, 1976

Mr. Keith Stroup National Director, NORML 2317 M Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20037

Dear Mr. Stroup:

Thank you for your October 15, 1976 letter concerning the "Initiative and Referendum Act." (Bill 1-256)

In drafting this bill, I considered exactly what you indicated in your letter. That is, enable the electorate to initiate a legislative measure, whereupon receipt of a majority vote that measure would become an act, equal in status to acts passed by the Council and signed by the Mayor, which would be transmitted to Congress for its review in the same manner as Council legislation. However, this procedure would require a Home Rule Charter amendment, a long and cumbersome process, because it would change the present legislative process. Bill 1-256 would not require a charter amendment, yet it would still allow the public to express its views and recommend the enactment of legislation or the veto of legislation already passed by the Council and signed by the Mayor.

I appreciate your writing and hope you will testify at the hearings on the "Initiative and Referendum Act" on Friday, October 29.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson Councilman at Large



JULIUS W. HOBSON
Councilman at Large

## COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004 November 8, 1976

Mr. Sam D. Starobin
Director, Department of General Services
Room 1102
613 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Mr. Starobin:

It has come to my attention that Congress has given final approval of the \$66,000 reprogramming request for construction of a ramp and automatic doors at the  $13\frac{1}{2}$  Street entrance to the District Building pursuant to Resolution 1-244.

Now that funding has been specifically identified and appropriated for building of the ramp, I want to urge that the Department begin construction of this project as soon as possible. It is extremely important to the more than 50,000 handicapped individuals who live in the District that the District Building be accessible. As it now stands, persons with physical limitations are effectively prevented from entering and using the building to seek government services related to their needs or to see City Council members.

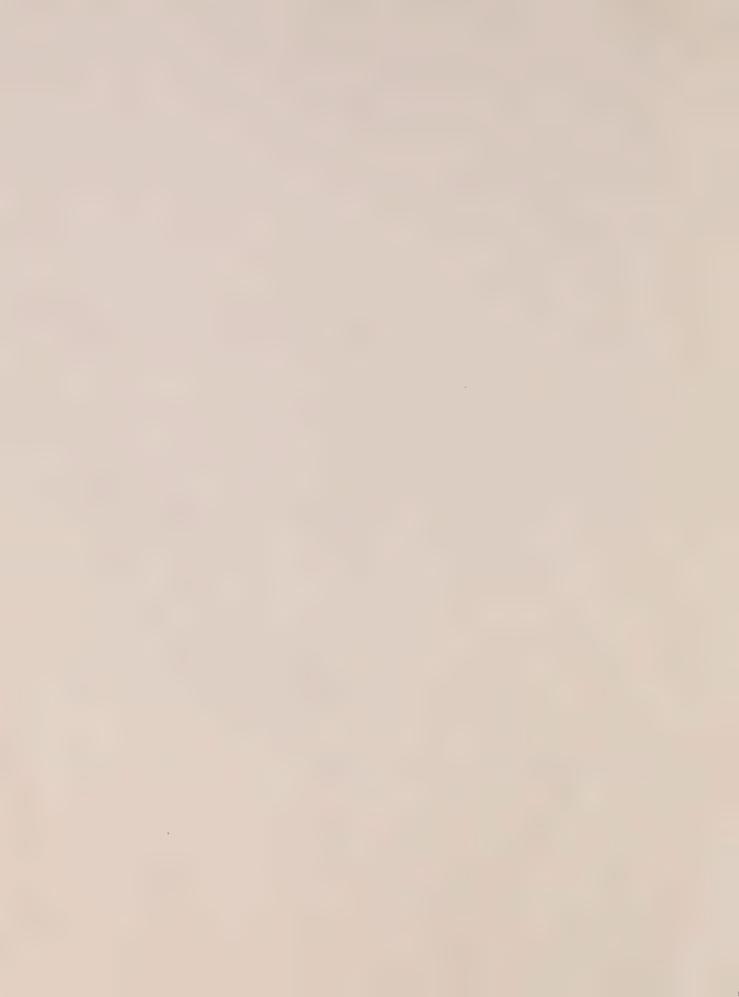
I look forward to seeing this construction completed.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson Councilman at-Large

v. Holson

cc: Councilman Arrington Dixon



Mr. Larry Simons
President
International Brotherhood of
Police Officers
2139 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007

Dear Mr. Simons:

I sincerely regret I will be unable to attend the annual variety show planned for December 3, 1976 because of a previous commitment.

I do hope the members of the Brotherhood will have an enjoyable evening. I also take this opportunity to wish you all best wishes for the Christmas Season and the New Year.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson Councilman at Large



## NORML

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS: NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE REFORM OF MARIJUANA LAWS 2317 M Street Northwest Washington, D.C. 20037





Julius W. Hobson
The D. C. City Council
District Building, Rm. 527
Washington, D.C. 20004



## Mail Routing Slip

Date:

To: Cou	ıncil memb	er Julius Hol	oson		
Comments	s: <del></del>				
INSTRUCI	CIONS TO	STAFF:			
PAT	SANDY	DAVID	CLEO	INTERNS:	
LORRAINE		(Circl	e Name)		
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		- Con	William		
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# INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD of POLICE OFFICERS 2139 Wisconsin Avenue N.W. Washington, D.C. 20007 Local 442

November 15, 1976

Julius W. Hobson, Sr. Councilmember Council of the District of Columbia The District Building 14th and E Streets, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Hobson:

On December 3, 1976, the International Brotherhood of Police Officers, Local 442, Union for all Officers and Sergeants of the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia, invites you to attend its annual variety show. I have enclosed a complimentary invitation for you and your staff. You will note a cast party will be given following the show. In the past, this party has proved to be the high point of the evening.

I sincerely hope you will accept this invitation to be our guest at both the show and the party. Please, RSVP by calling Ms. Parker on 965-4411.

Sincerely,

Lary Simons

President

IBPO, Local 442

RECEIVED

NOV 1 8 1976

iellus Hebson. Sc. Councilmember-At-Large



Mr. Julius W. Hobson, Sr.



## COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



JULIUS W. HOBSON
Councilman at Large

November 19, 1976

The Editor Washington Star-News 225 Virginia Avenue, S.E. Washington, D.C. 20003

Dear Editor:

If the Star's knowledgeable reporter, Philip Shandler, does not know that statehood for D.C. need not be ratified by the 50 states, it is a good bet that 90% of the residents of the District are equally unaware of the advantages of statehood. Mr. Shandler was incorrect in reporting "...even if it were approved, (statehood) would not bring this power to the city for several years because of the need for states to vote on this question." (Washington Star-News, November 16, 1976). After the first 13 colonies formed the Union the rest of the states all entered the Union via a simple majority vote in • Congress.

Perhaps the general ignorance of the steps to statehood has occurred because the last two states, Alaska and Hawaii, joined the Union when D.C. residents could not even vote for a President. Citizens of the District are not used to thinking about civil rights which are taken for granted elsewhere in the country.

However, the greater danger in support of ignorance may be that our own currently elected leaders, led by our non-voting delegate to Congress, might prefer to keep the prestige and power of government in a few hands. The proposed Constitutional Amendment for two Senators and Representatives could be negotiated without a popular vote, passed by Congress and sent directly to the States for ratification -- and the people be damned. I suspect the District's Democratic Caucus may already be deciding on who will be "anointed" as the first two Senators and Representatives under a Constitutional Amendment -- without ever permiting a vote by the citizens for or against statehood.

My Statehood Bill, appropriately numbered 1776, requires a vote by the people (scheduled for November 1977). If a Constitutional Amendment is proposed, and passed, such an amendment would then have to be repealed to ever permit D.C. residents to enjoy the full rights and responsibilities of statehood.



At the City Council meeting on November 15, 1976, six Councilmembers voted against even discussing the opportunity for District citizens to vote for full self-determination; three were absent and one voted present -- only three voted in favor:

Against: Tucker, Dixon, Spaulding, Shackleton,

Winter and Hardy

Absent: Coastes, J. Moore and D. Moore

Voting

"Present" Wilson

In Favor: Barry, Clarke and Hobson

Now that a majority of elected representatives in Puerto Rico are advocates of statehood and the D.C. Statehood Party has become firmly established in the District, I hope the press will begin to address the substantive issues so citizens can understand and support their choice of government. To give you a head start, I am listing six simple steps leading to statehood. I hope these steps will be studied in our schools and by our community groups during the next few months:

- 1. A referendum will be held on whether the voters want to begin the process towards statehood.
- 2. If voters want statehood, D.C. citizens will then be elected to a constitutional convention to prepare a state constitution.
- 3. The state constitution must be presented to the voters in a referendum for approval.
- 4. The constitution, adopted by the voters, will be presented to Congress, along with a formal request for admission as a state.
- 5. Congress will consider the request for state-hood and set the state boundaries, the terms for admission, including any special grants and payments to the new state, and examine the state constitution to determine if it complies with the U.S. Constitution.
- 6. Congress, by majority vote, will grant admission.



You may be assured that I will reintroduce the Statehood Bill in January 1977.

Sincerely,

JULIUS W. HOBSON Councilman at Large

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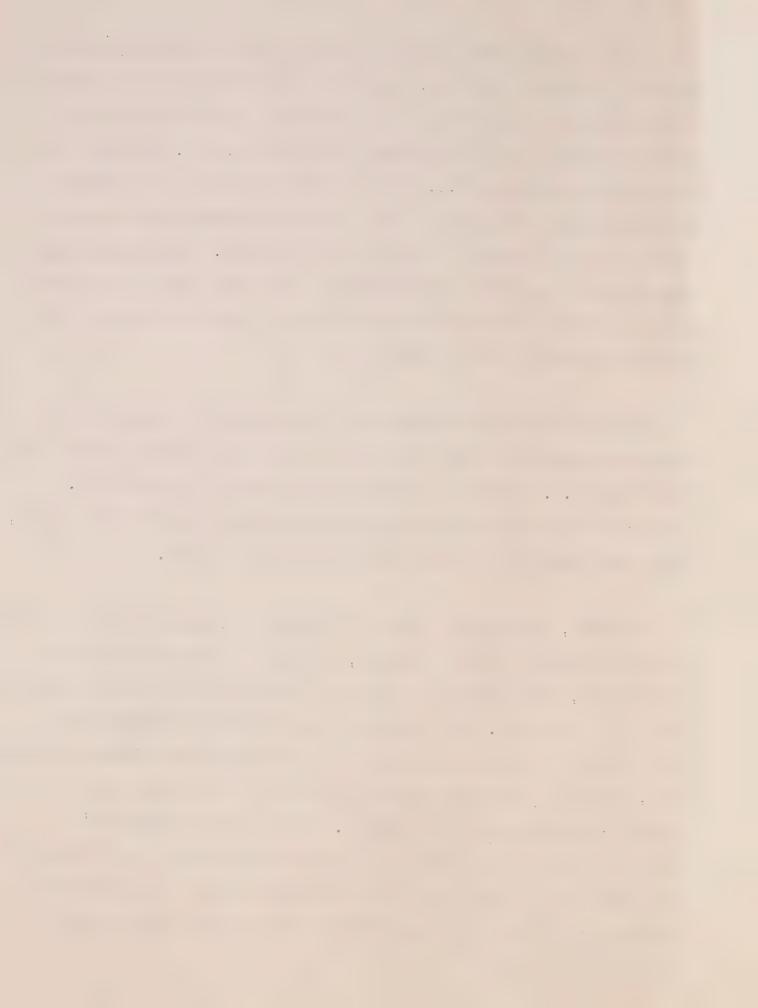
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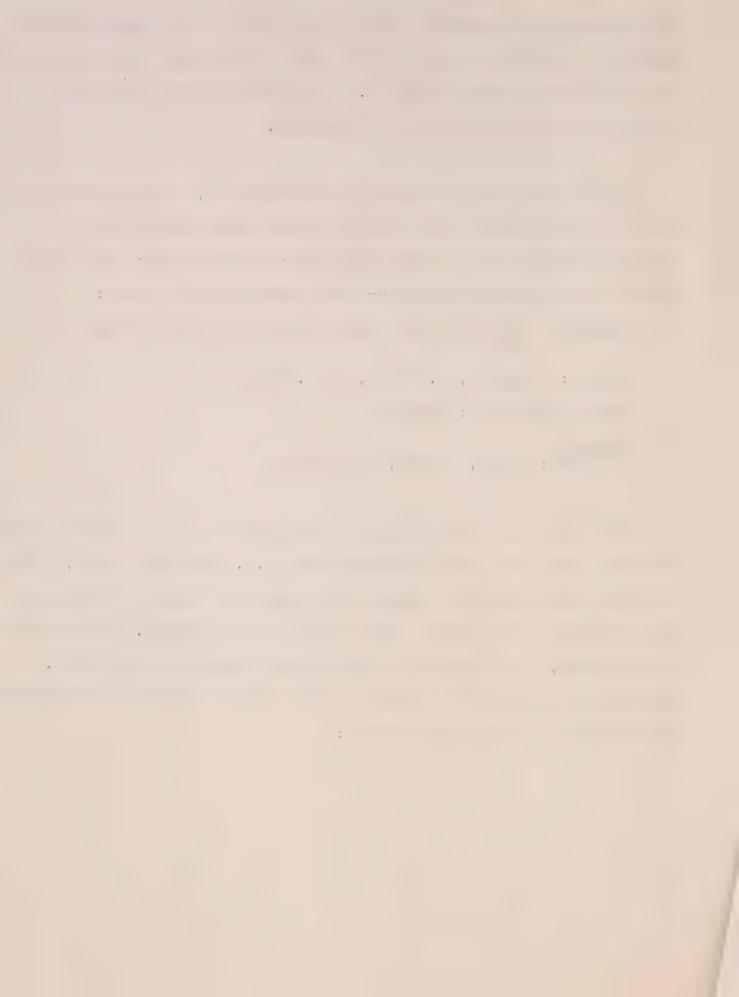
Absent: Coates, J. Moore and D. Moore

Voting "present": Wilson

**V**NXXNX

In favor: Barry, Clarke, and Hobson

With xkm a majority elected representation of statehood advocates in Puerto Rico and with the established D.C. Statehood Party, I hope the press will begin to address the substantive issues so citizens can understant and support their choice of government. To give you a head start, I am listing 6 simple steps leading to statehood. I hope these steps will be studied in our schools and by our community groups during the next few months:



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Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson



Councilman William Spaulding

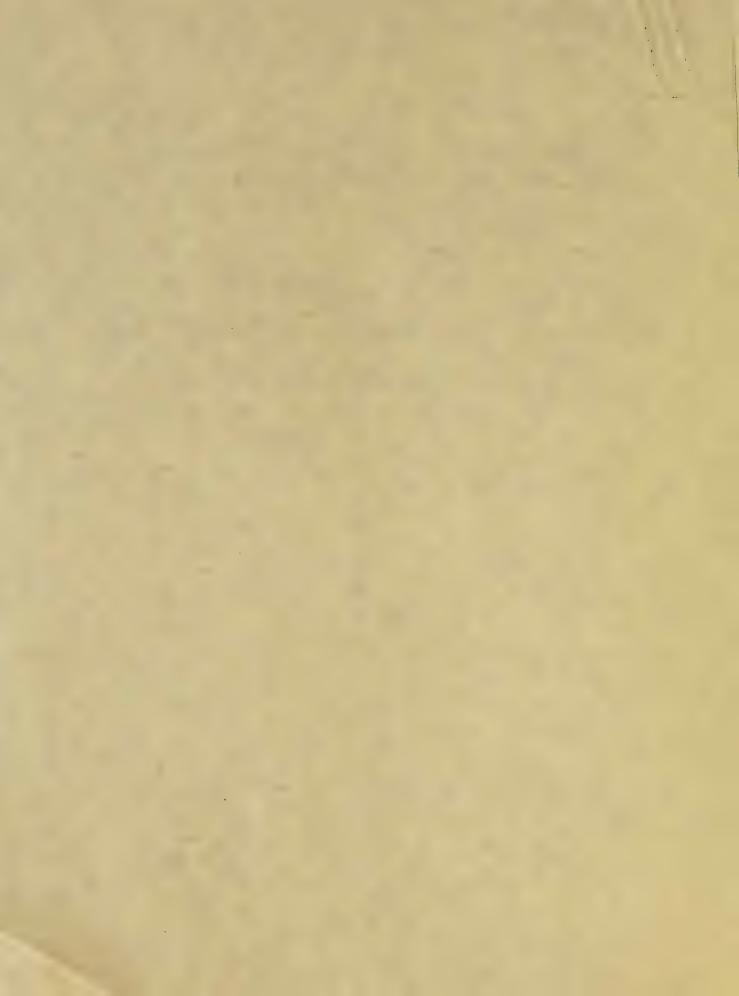
Julius W. Hobson, Chairman, ERYA Committee

January 13, 1977

Hearings on Student Loans

In regard to the hearings on the Student Loan Program which you have proposed for February 24th, may I respectfully remind you that this falls within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs.

I will be glad to cooperate with you on this but I think the hearings should be held under the auspices of this Committee.



January 31, 1977

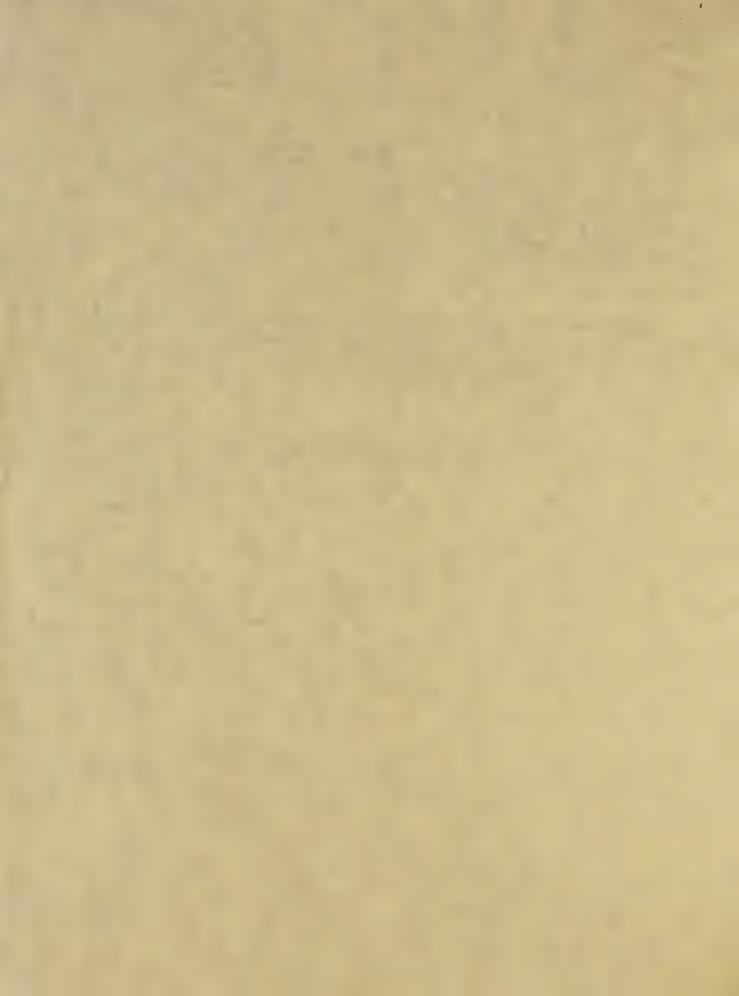
Ms. Sherry Simas 6902 Nashville Road Lanham, Maryland 20801

Dear Ms. Simas:

Thank you for your letter of encouragement. It was good of you to take the time to write me of your concern for my continued health.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson Councilman at Large



6902 Nashville Road Lanham, MD 20801 6 January 1977

Dear Mr. Hobson,

as a silent admirer of yours for many years, I want you to know

my prayers are with you.

you have been an example and an inspiration to anyone attempting to combine humanism and politics.

I hope you will continue to wield your influence for many years to come.

Sincerely, Sherry Simas

RECEIVED

JAN 10 1977

Julius Hobson, Sr. Councilmember-At-Large



Sherry Simas 6902 Nashville Roads ORGIS Kanham, MD 2080 7 JAN

2 Columbia

Mr. Julius Hobson Sr. Council of the District of Columbia District Building 14th and E Streets, NW Washington, D.C.



## D.C. STATEHOOD PARTY

4458 Oue Street N.W. Washington, D.C. 20007

338-4640

February 7, 1977

Dear Friend:

The Statehood Party needs your support and help.

As the Statehood Party's representative on the City Council, I have again put the issue of Statehood for DC before the Council by reintroducing (with some small changes) the bill we had last year. In spite of the Council's refusal to bring the bill up for debate and vote last fall, I am convinced that we can force the Council to act this year.

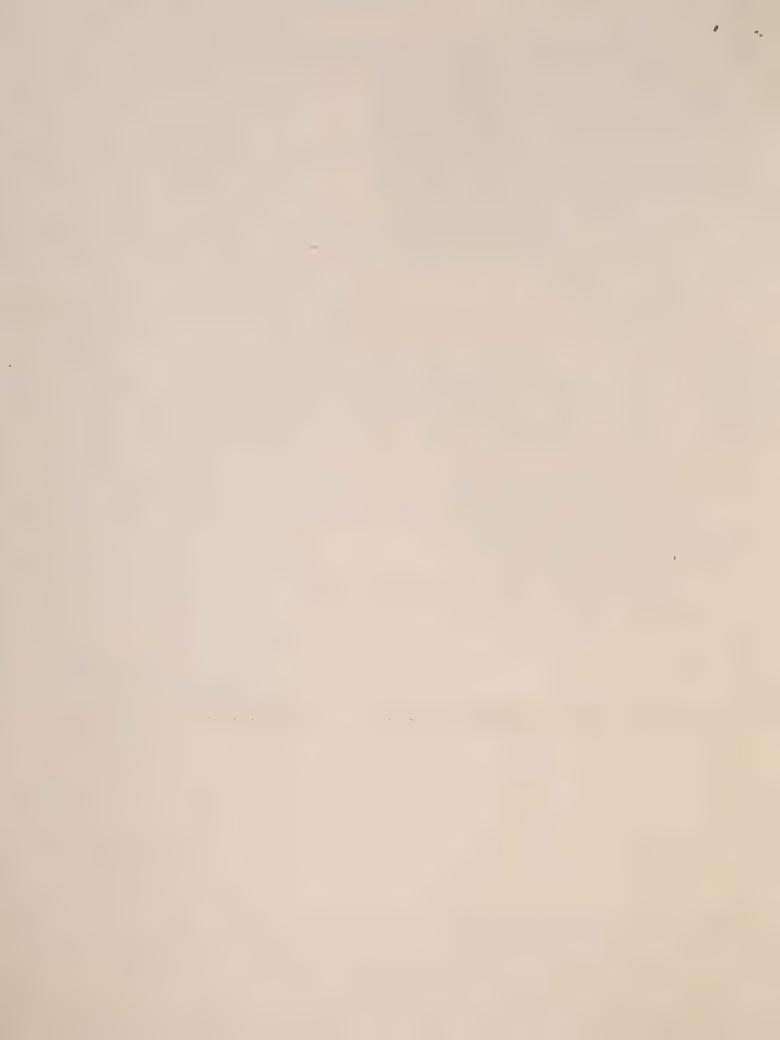
In order to make this happen, the DC Statehood Party needs your support in two ways -- we need your financial support and your help in the streets. The merchants of defeat and delay will try again to hold down the people of this city. Our job is to take the issue to the people so that this does not happen again.

Send us a contribution and come to the Convention on Saturday, February 10th. Let us show them that we are serious.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson, Sr.

whis W. Holan



#### 1977 STATEHOOD PARTY CONVENTION

Mathyord

February 19, 1977

2:30 P.M.

Northeast Branch Library 7th & Maryland Avenue NE

## Proposed Agenda for Convention

- \* Adoption of amendments to Party By-laws (see enclosed proposed by-laws)
- \* Selection of a Party Steering Committee for 1977
- \* Petition drive in support of Council Statehood Bill 2-1

The 1977 DC Statehood Party Convention is called to provide the membership opportunity to set the course of Party activity and leadership for the coming year. The Party By-laws are open for consideration and draft by-laws are included for your inspection. Upon approval of the by-laws, Party Officers and a Steering Committee will be elected (if for some reason you are unable to attend but want to be nominated to one of these positions, please call or write to express your intentions). A bill to provide for the first steps toward Statehood for DC has been re-introduced in the Council by Julius W. l'obson. Discussion of the steps needed to support and report out this bill in the Council in 1977 will be an important item of consideration. The Convention is open to all persons who are interested in advancing Statehood for DC. Voting on some questions will be limited to DC Statehood Party membership (see Article III of the by-laws).

For further information, call 338-4640 or write to the address below.

NAME	TELEPHONE(S)	Home
ADDRESS	ZIP	Work
51	Enclosed is a contribution to Party (make checks payable to  Let me know how I can help  Please send me a copy of the (Copies will be available at the contribution to the copy of the copies will be available at the copy of the copies will be available at the copy of the copies will be available at the copy of the copies will be available at the copy of the copies will be available at the copy of the copies will be available at the copy of the cop	DC Statehood Party) Statehood Bill 1-2

DC Statehood Party
4458 Que Street NW DC 20007



4458 Que Street, N.W. Foxhall Village, D.C. 20007

# D.C. STATEHOOD PARTY

Februrary 19, 1977
SUPPORT STATEHOOD FOR D.C.

#### BY-LAWS OF THE D.C. STATEHOOD PARTY

#### Article I: The Name

The name of this organization shall be the D.C. Statehood Party, hereinafter referred to as, the Party.

#### Article II: The Purposes

The purposes for which this organization is organized and to which its business and activities are directed are as follows:

- a. To achieve through political, electoral and educational activities the status of statehood for the District of Columbia;
- b. To elect to public office and to have named to appointive offices members of the Party;
- c. To seek the resolution and alleviation of economic, political and social problems in the City of Washington through political, electoral and educational activities; and,
- d. To promote and strengthen the organization of a third party in the City of Washington so as to provide a political alternative to the residents therein.

#### Article III: Membership

This Party shall have a membership made up solely of registered electors who are members of the D.C. Statehood Party.

Membership shall be open to persons who are otherwise restricted by punitive or discriminatory laws from registering as qualified electors, i.e. ex-felons, immigrant aliens, but who actively participate and support Party actions.

#### Article IV: Officers

- A. Positions and Duties: The organization shall have as officers a chairperson, a treasurer, a recorder and an informatioan officer who shall perform their duties subject to the approval and direction of the Party Steering Committee.
- 1. The Chairperson shall have the following responsibilities and authority:
  - a. Convene all meetings of the party, including conventions. The convening of meetings shall include the preparation of an agenda, arrangement for meeting site and all other administrative details.
  - b. Plan, organize, Nimplement all activities of the party which involve general public participation, such as petition drives, voter registration and community activities.
  - c. Plan and organize all activities related to electoral affairs, including the identification of potential candidates, primaries, campaign tactics and strategy for elections to the Board of Education, the Council of the District of Columbia and any other elected office.
  - d. Arrange for the appointment of party members to appropriate

-2government positions. In carrying out these responsibilities the Chairperson shall be assisted · by the members of the Steering Committee and othe Party members. 2. The Treasurer shall have charge over the Party's financial assets, comply with filing obligations under law, maintain fiscal accounts and render regular reports to the Party in convention and at regular meetings or at other times when requested by the Steering Committee. All legal transactions and checks shall require at least the signatures of two of three signatures as designated by the Steering Committee, one being that of the Treasurer and one of the other two persons designated. 3. The Recorder shall record the minutes of all regular Party meetings, maintain a file of all such proceedings, and provide all Party Steering Committee members with copies of the minutes within a week after a Party meeting has taken place. 4. The Information Officer shall have charge of publishing position papers of the Party and press releases on Party events or views, of publicizing Party events, and of preparing and publishing a monthly newsletter; shall serve as a spokesperson on Party views, and whenever possible, delegate inquiries from the media to the appropriate Party person; and shall serve as a center for coordinating media requests or public information programs. Terms of Office All Officers shall serve from the day of their election in convention until the next convention convened for the purpose of Party elections. Article V: Governing Bodies A. The Party Steering Committee shall direct the overall activities and policy-making of the Party. 1. The Committee shall consist of the following persons: the Officers of the Party (4); Ten Party members elected at-large in convention (10), Ward representatives (8) and any duly selected Party members holding elected office. or who formerly held elected office. 2. The Committee shall assign a facilitator from its membership to preside at meetings, seeking to alternate who the person is by following alphabetical order or some other regular sequence. 3. The Committee shall meet bi-monthly. Thirteen persons shall be a quorum. 4. The Steering Committee may fill any vacancy within its membership by appointment between Conventions. 5. In the event that any act or thing is required to be done pursuant to law, such as the designation of a Statehood Party person to run for elected office or to fill an elected office that has become vacant, the Party Steering Committee shall be the body which shall perform the act or thing required by law. B. The Executive Committee shall carry out the decisions of the Steering Committee and deal with the day-to-day operations of the Party. The Executive Committee shall consist of the Officers and the persons elected at-large to the Steering Committee. It shall meet monthly. Five persons shall be a quorum.

## Article VI Voting Rights and Powers

Each member of the Steering Committee abd Executive Committee shall have one vote in its deliberations. Each member of every other committee shall have one vote.

Voting at Citywide Conventions will be based on a representational breakdown by Ward, i.e. one vote for every 10 Statehood Party registrants in a Ward; however, no Ward could cast more votes than the Ward is entitled to under the same ratio (e.g., if one Ward has 80 registrants, that Ward is entitled to 8

votes, but if only 6 persons attend, they can only vote their 6 votes; another Ward with 600 registrants is entitled to 60 votes, but if 70 persons attend they can still only cast 60 votes).

On occasions in which votes are cast, only a simple majority is required for passage. The exception is on motions to amend the by-laws which require at least a two-thirds vote in favor to pass.

## Article VII: PartyMeetings and Conventions

A.Meetings
There will be the following kinds of meetings: annual citywide conventions, Steering Committee meetings, Executive Committee meetings and special meetings. Ward, Precinct, and committee meetings shall be held at the discretion of each group's members.

B. Purpose of Conventions

Party Conventions for the following purposes:

shall be held

- l. To review and revise if necessary Party policy, to nominate and elect Party Officers and members of the Steering Committee , and to plan or report on party activities.
- 2. To review and revise the Party platform, to nominate and endorse condidates for city elective office on the City Council or School Board for primary, general and special elections, and to nominate persons to appointive positions.

#### C. Convention Quorum

A Convention will have a quorum when at least 5 percent of the total Party registration (based on an official figure from the Board of Elections issued 21 days before the Convention) is in attendance.

#### Article VIII Committees

The Steering Committee shall establish such committees as deemed necessary.

#### Article IX Elections

Elections shall be held for Party Officers and at-large members of the Steering Committee at the Party Convention. Any registered Party member may stand for any office, but hold no more than one office at a time. Voting shall be by secret ballot nless otherwise decided by the membership at the time. A simple majority of votes is required for election for any office. Newly elected officers shall take office at the next regular meeting of the body to which they are elected.

### Article X: Recall and Vacancies

A two-thirds majority of the membership present at a regular meeting of the Steering Committee may require the recall of a Party Official for actions contravening the purposes and goals of the Party, official misconduct in office, or other serious misconduct.

Recommendations for recall, supported by documentation, must be brought by at least five Party members. Such action for recall must be tabled until the next regular meeting unless three-fourths of the membership present vote to hear and act on the question at that meeting.

Vacancies shall be filled by the Steering Committee until the position is up for election at the next organization Convention.

#### Article XI: Rules of Procedure

In all meetings of the Statehood Party Robert's Rules of Order shall be understood to apply, in particular, at citywide Conventions. However, to the greatest degree possible, the principle of consensus should be allowed to prevail. The Party Constitution and By-Laws in any case shall take precedence over Robert's Rules of Order in the event of a conflict. Special rules for Convention business may be adopted provided there are 25 copies at the Convention.

Article XII: Amendments

At least five (5) Party members may propose in writing an amendment to the By-Laws to the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee in turn must transmit the proposed amendment to the Steering Committee with its recommendation for action. A two-thirds vote of the Steering Committee is required to approve the Amendment which becomes effective immediately upon approval.

All amendment to the By-Laws must still be conveyed to the Party membership in the call to the organizational Convention. The Party in Convention must then ratify or reject any or all the amendments.

## Article XIII: Voluntary Dues

In recognition of the fact that the Statehood Party is a people's party and has no large contributors, the Treasurer shall set a sum to be requested from each party member. This sum shall be termed "voluntary dues". The payment or non-payment of voluntary dues shall have no bearing on the status or other participation of any Party member.

THIS DRAFT OF THE BYLAWS OF THE STATEHOOD PARTY IS A REVISION OF A PROPOSAL WHICH RESULTED FROM A CONSENSUS OF PARTY MEMBERS WHO ATTENDED THE PARTY CONVENTION IN FEBRUARY 1995. It is hoped that these bylaws will be adopted by the Party in Convention in 1977 and that the bylaws will then undergo revision and refinement by the Steering Committee so that they can be improved in the future.

1/27/1977

March 7, 1977

Mr. Larry L. Simons
President
International Brotherhood of Police
Officers - Local 442
2139 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007

Dear Mr. Simons:

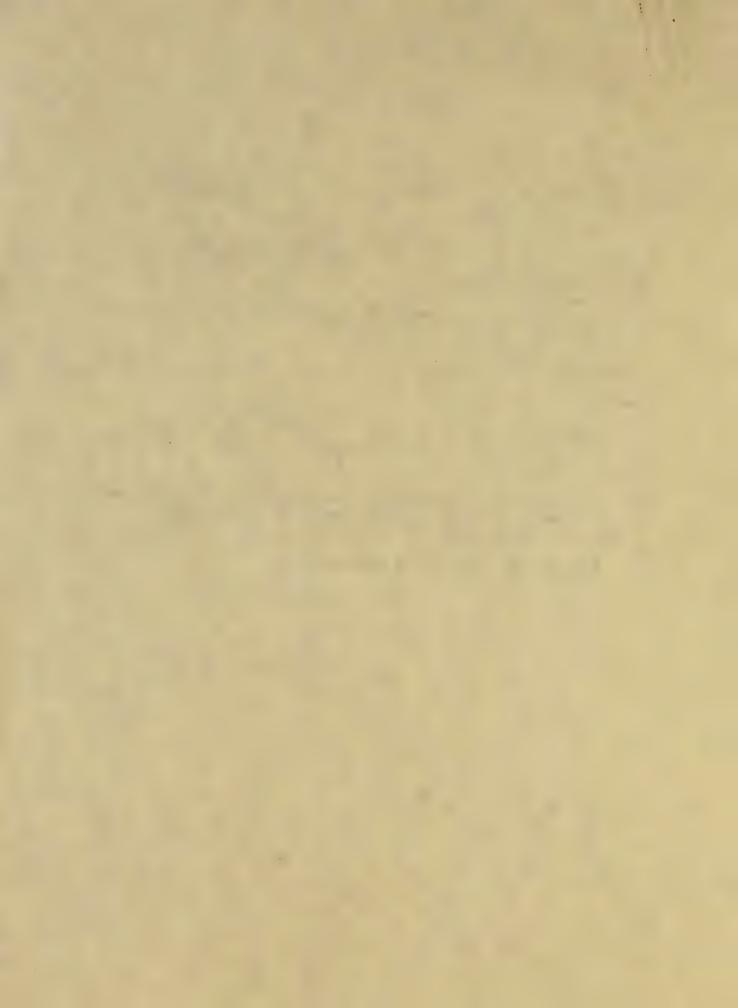
Thank you for your letter of February 23, 1977 concerning Bill 2-44 the "Metropolitan Police Officer Civil Rights Act."

I am keeping close watch over this legislation and will keep your views in mind when the full Council considers Bill 2-44.

Thankryouate your communication.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson Councilman at Large





## INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF POLICE OFFICERS

February 23, 1977

Councilmember Julius W. Hobson, Sr. D. C. City Council District Building 14th and E Streets, N. W. Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Councilmember Hobson:

On March 31, 1977, the D. C. City Council Committee on the Judiciary will hold hearings on Bill 2-44, the "Metropolitan Police Officer Civil Rights Act." This bill is co-sponsored by Councilmembers Wilson, Hardy and Barry. It provides for individualized determination of body weight for police officers and permits police officers to engage in certain limited forms of political activity, heretofore prohibited by provisions of the Police Manual, which are clearly unconstitutional.

The International Brotherhood of Police Officers, Local 442 (IBPO, Local 442) has worked long and hard for passage of this bill. The IBPO, Local 442 is deeply indebted to the bill's sponsors, and particularly Councilmember Wilson for introducing and supporting this legislation.

The Union respectfully requests that you support this bill and vote for passage at every legislative opportunity. I would appreciate knowing your reactions to this bill. Please contact me on this or any other police-related legislation, if I may be of any assistance.

Sincerely,

Larry/L. Simons

President

IBPO, Local 442

RECEIVED

FEB 2 5 1977

Lolles Hobson, Sr. Councilmember-At-Large



COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Julius W. Hobson, Chairman, Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs Committee March 15, 1977

Reprogramming Request - Shapiro Tract Acquisition

A request to reprogram \$1,041,489 has been referred to the Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs for consideration and recommendation. These funds are to alllow the City's acquisition of the Shapiro Tract, located at Adams Mill Road and Ontario Place, N.W., a four-acre unimproved vacant lot.

Purchase of the Shapiro Trace will provide recreation and park space for the Adams Morgan Community. The history of this request is detailed in the attachments.

Of immediate concern to the Committee is the fact that a Washington development firm has been given a 90-day option to purchase the 4-acre tract for the development of 100 townhouses to be sold in the range of \$60,000 to \$100,000. Such activity has increased the value of the property and the Department of General Services estimates that the total cost of the acquisition will be \$2,057,614. Through this reprogramming, sufficient funds will be available to offer the present owners a fair market value for the tract.

As cited above, the estimated cost of acquisition is \$2,057,614. \$500,000 has been appropriated in the fiscal 1976 capital improvements budget; \$500,000 is wwailable through a Bureau of Outdoor Recreation grant. The sources of the additional funds to be reprogrammed are as follows:

Shaw Branch Library \$	113,614(c)
Shaw Branch Library	127,249.30 (s)
Bald Eagle Playground	83,713.42 (c)
Benning Park Playground	191,089.38 (c)
Morgan Happy-Hollow Playground	160,069.13 (s)
Renovation to Pension Building	365,753.77 (c)
\$1	,041,489.00

The Committee notes that the purchase of the Shapiro Tract as a recreation area will require future financial commitment for site improvement, maintenance and operation. The Department of Recreation, which would have the responsibility for maintaining

this park area, has indicated that it will require approximately one (1) man-year of staffing and \$1,000 for supplies for purposes of maintenance.

The Committee further notes the overwhelming community support for this project through the past few years. This type of unanimity of purpose is laudable and has been considered by the Committee in its deliberations.

The Committee recommends approval of Mayor Washington's request to reprogram \$1,041,489 for the purchase of the Shapiro Tract. The vote for its approval is as follows:

Hobson	-	
Spaulding		Cortuing terminal States and Automatical States of the Cortes of the Cor
Hardy	-	
Tucker	ove.	

Attachments -



COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Julius W. Hobson, Chairman, Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs Committee March 15, 1977

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A request to reprogram \$1,041,489 has been referred to the Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs for consideration and recommendation. These funds are to alllow the City's acquisition of the Shapiro Tract, located at Adams Mill Road and Ontario Place, N.W., a four-acre unimproved vacant lot.

Purchase of the Shapiro Trace will provide recreation and park space for the Adams Morgan Community. The history of this request is detailed in the attachments.

Of immediate concern to the Committee is the fact that a Washington development firm has been given a 90-day option to purchase the 4-acre tract for the development of 100 townhouses to be sold in the range of \$60,000 to \$100,000. Such activity has increased the value of the property and the Department of General Services estimates that the total cost of the acquisition will be \$2,057,614. Through this reprogramming, sufficient funds will be available to offer the present owners a fair market value for the tract.

As cited above, the estimated cost of acquisition is \$2,057,614. \$500,000 has been appropriated in the fiscal 1976 capital improvements budget; \$500,000 is wwailable through a Bureau of Outdoor Recreation grant. The sources of the additional funds to be reprogrammed are as follows:

Shaw Branch Library	113,614(c) 127,249.30 (s)
Bald Eagle Playground Benning Park Playground Morgan Happy-Hollow Playground	83,713.42 (c) 191,089.38 (c) 160,069.13 (s)
Renovation to Pension Building	365,753.77 (c) ,041,489.00

The Committee notes that the purchase of the Shapiro Tract as a recreation area will require future financial commitment for site improvement, maintenance and operation. The Department of Recreation, which would have the responsibility for maintaining



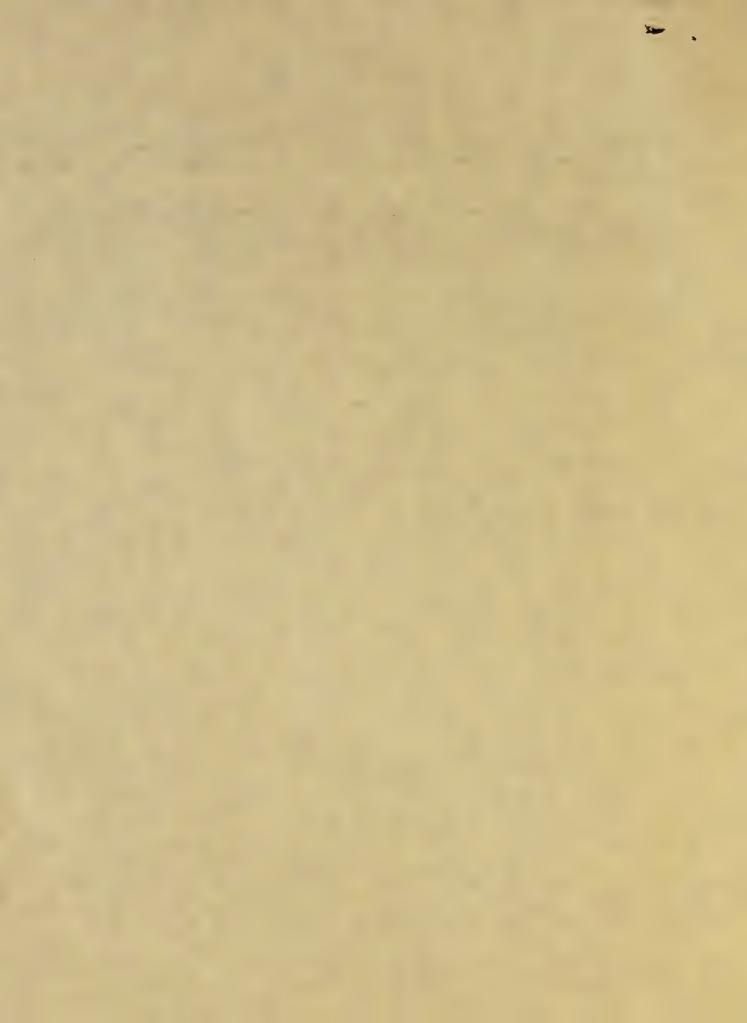
this park area, has indicated that it will require approximately one (1) man-year of staffing and \$1,000 for supplies for purposes of maintenance.

The Committee further notes the overwhelming community support for this project through the past few years. This type of unanimity of purpose is laudable and has been considered by the Committee in its deliberations.

The Committee recommends approval of Mayor Washington's request to reprogram \$1,041,489 for the purchase of the Shapiro Tract. The vote for its approval is as follows:

Hobson	494	
Spaulding	ma	an mara enemigra disaksahali di-Hilakappagali (1888)— yakada en
Hardy	9800 70700	
Tucker	9010	

Attachments -



= Report Commuttee of the Whole Julius W Hobson Music 15 Report - Shapers Tract degrande a request to represent 1, 341, 487 has keen jufued to the Committee on Education, sincetime, and youth of our on consciences and recommendation. There proves are 13 will the truy's alignmenter of the shapers I cut, I cated at Lines hell hood and distance files, N. W. the tracky a four-aire immyrooid secont las , has been used my remember of the advance the spectrum to propose has marky Turchase of the Trajers Tract will provide recreation

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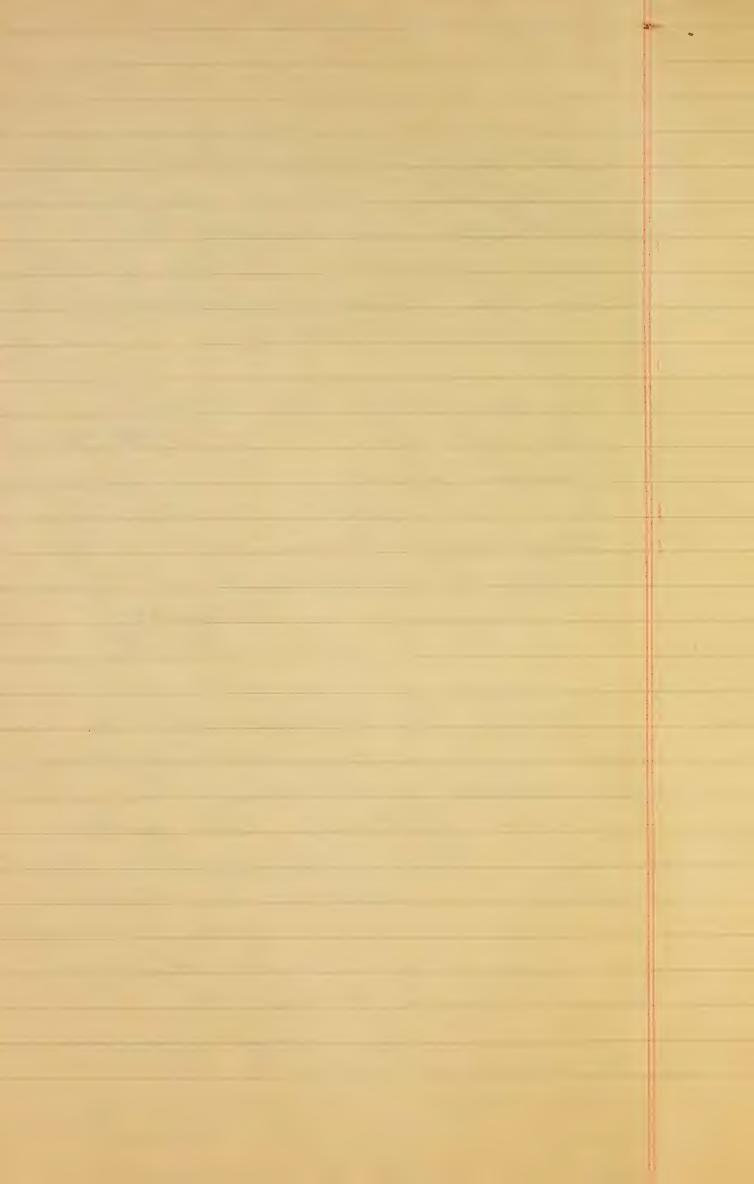
Major Harry and Shapprovad 160,064.13(s)

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1,041,489

The Committee nates that the summer of the Shapers track as a remarker area were required future furanceal Somewall went for sate supersoners, maintenance and operation. The Depart of Lementum, when normal have the compositioning for maintenancy this same the committee of their the wave representative of their the summer appropriately one of maintenance.

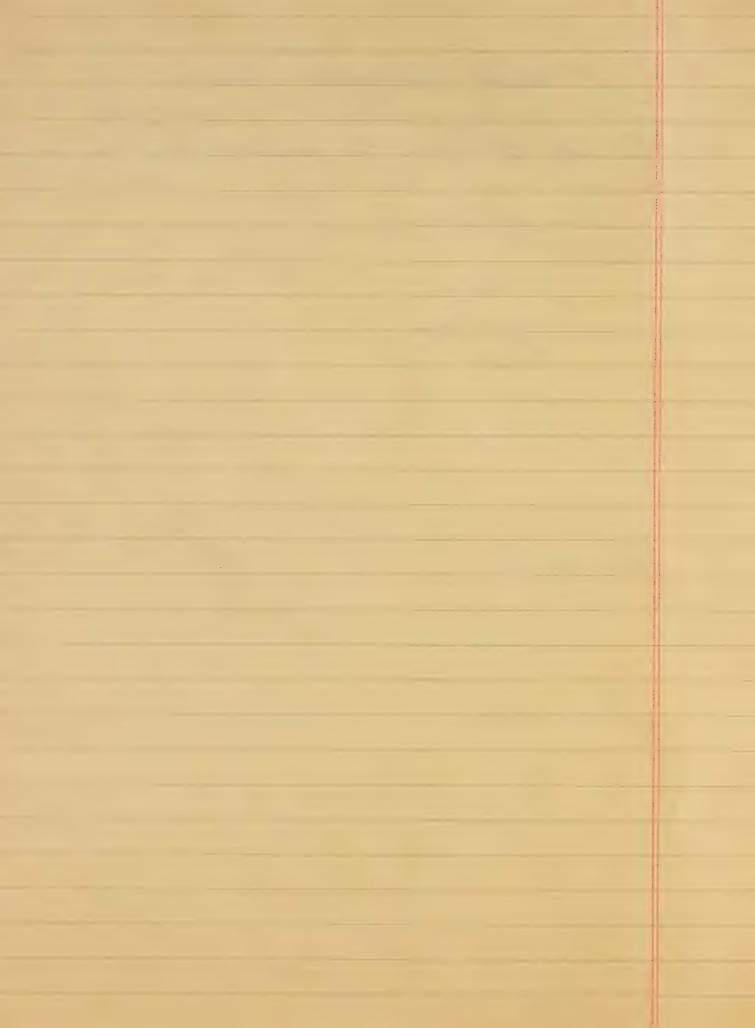
The Community support the this project theory a Community support the this project theory a the fact the reason this type is an accounting of purpose is hardwise and has here connected by the Dominates in its him connected



The Committee recommends approved of the major Workington's request to represent the representation of the Shapers I next. The vote on it approved is also follows:

1576500 Spanding Misday Transce

William and



## February 3, 1975

Mr. R. Keith Stroup, Director
National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws
2317 M Street, Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20037

Dear Mr. Stroup:

Thank you for your letter giving your views on a marijuana decriminalization plan for the District of Columbia.

I will keep your views in mind should the Council initiate legislation on this subject.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson



M

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National
Organization for
the Reform
of Marijuana
Laws
2317 M Street
Northwest
Washington, DC
20037
(202) 223-3170

R. Keith Stroup

Esq., Director

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Norman E. Zinberg, MD Harvard University December 30, 1974

The Honorable Julius W. Hobson D.C. City Council Room 527
District Building 14th and E Streets, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Hobson:

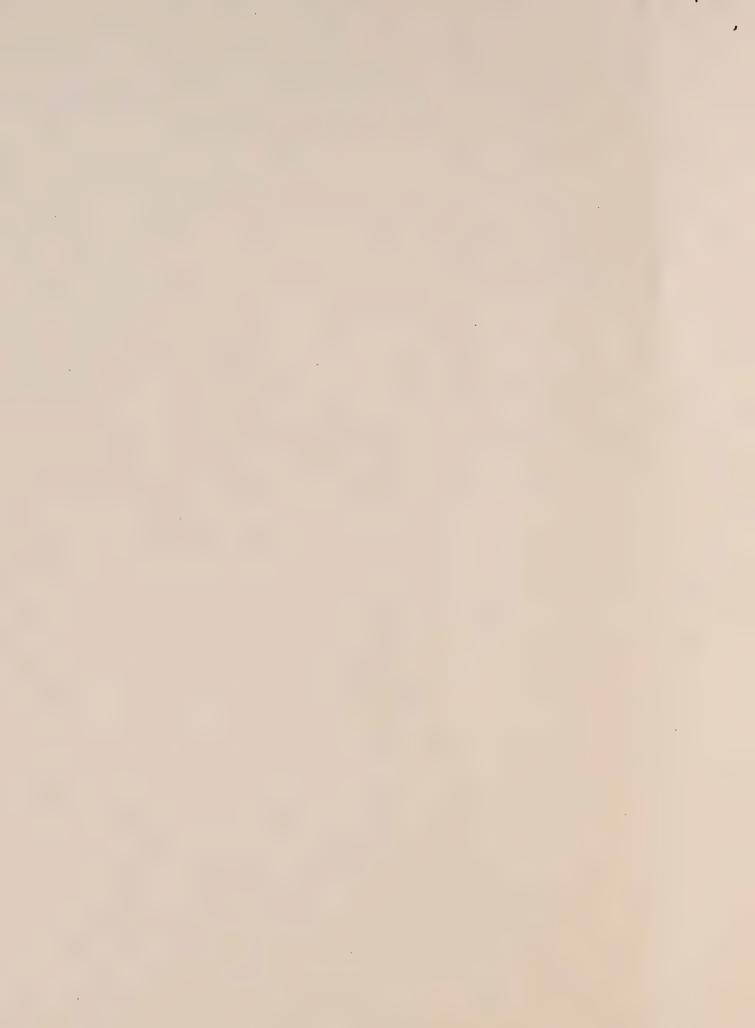
In 1973, 2,553 individuals were arrested in the District of Columbia for marijuana related offenses. The figure stood at 266 in 1970. The overwhelming majority of those arrested are black and young, and each is faced with the unrelenting burden of a life long criminal arrest record. Yet, this is happening at a time when increasing numbers of respected organizations -- including Mayor Washington's own Advisory Commission -- are calling for a non-criminal approach to marijuana use.

The purpose of this letter is to urge the City Council to adopt a marijuana decriminalization plan for the District of Columbia.

The National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML) is a non-profit, public interest group seeking a non-criminal response to the private use of marijuana. NORML does not advocate or encourage the use of marijuana and fully supports a policy of discouragement for all recreational drug use, including alcohol and tobacco. We believe, however, that the use of the criminal law has been unnecessarily harmful to both society and the individual, economically wasteful, and remarkably ineffective as a deterrent.

Surveys taken by the National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse (Shafer Commission) show that more than 26 million Americans (16% of the adult population) have now tried marijuana and 13 million people presently use it. To this segment of our population, marijuana has become nothing more than a recreational drug of choice, in spite of strong legal and moral sanctions against its use.

The FBI crime statistics since 1970 demonstrate dramatically the impact of the marijuana laws on our society;



more than one million persons have been arrested for marijuana offenses in this country in the last four years.

### TOTAL MARIJUANA ARRESTS NATIONALLY

	Total Mari-	% of Total	Increase Over	Total Drug
Year	juana Arrests	Drug Arrests	Prior Year	Arrests
1970	188,682	45.4%		415,600
1971	225,828	45.9%	19%	492,000
1972	292,179	55.4%	29%	527,400
1973	420,700	66.98	43%	628,900
TOTAL	1,127,389			2,063,900

The 1973 figure of 420,700 arrests represents an increase of 43% over 1972. Two-thirds of all drug arrests in this country now involve marijuana.

The arrest statistics for D.C. show an even greater rate of increase for marijuana arrests.

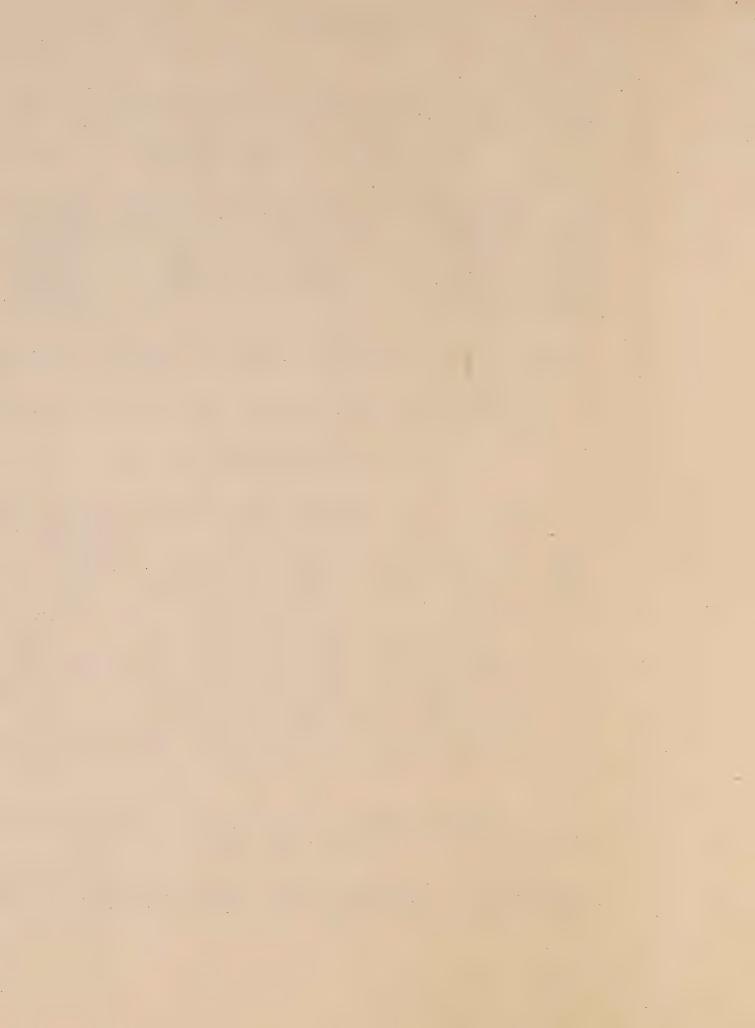
TOTAL D.C. MARIJUANA ARRESTS

		Percentage Increase	Percentage of Total
Year	Total Arrests	Over Previous	For Simple
		Year	Possession
1970	266	17	77
1971	694	161	85
1972	1,667	140	93
1973	2,553	53	91

The real human tragedy is that the majority of arrests occur to young people, confronting them with the crippling prospect of a life-long criminal record. The Shafer Commission found 88% of those arrested were under 26, and 58% under 21. Equally alarming were Commission findings that 93% of the arrests were against individuals possessing only small quantities of marijuana, and not against the commercial trafficker. Two-thirds of the arrests involved amounts under one ounce.

The statistics verify that in D.C. too, more than 90% of the marijuana arrests were for possessing small quantities. Less than 10% of the arrests were against the seller.

Further, it appears that the disabling burden of marijjuana arrests in D.C. affects the black population in a disproportionate manner. 85% of those arrested in D.C. for



marijuana in 1972 were black. As the attached <u>Star-News</u> article indicates, the dramatic increase in marijuana arrests in D.C. over the past two years has been absorbed almost entirely by our black citizens.

There is a growing recognition that "get tough" marijuana laws simply haven't worked.

Following an exhaustive two year study, the Shafer Commission recommended an end to criminal penalties for possession of small amounts of marijuana and for non-profit transfers of small amounts.

In March of 1972, the Washington, D.C. Mayor's Advisory Committee on Narcotics Addiction released a report which concurred with the Shafer Commission, recommending marijuana decriminalization for the District.

In July of 1973, the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws adopted an amendment to the model Uniform Controlled Substances Act (UCSA) that abolishes the criminal penalties for private marijuana possession. The American Bar Association at their annual meeting in August of 1973 called for an end to "criminal laws punishing the simple possession of marijuana by users." Other respected organizations adopting a like position and endorsing the Marijuana Commission's recommendations include the National Council of Churches, the American Public Health Association, and the 1.4 million member National Education Association.

On October 5, 1973 Oregon became the first state to remove all criminal sanctions -- including the stigma of a criminal record -- for marijuana possession. The new law reclassifies possession of up to one ounce of marijuana as a "civil violation" rather than a criminal act, with a maximum penalty of a \$100 fine. The fine is maintained as an official signal of disapproval and discouragement.

The Ford Foundation sponsored Drug Abuse Council commissioned a survey to determine how the new law was working in Oregon after one year. It found:

- 1) there has been no significant increase in persons smoking marijuana in Oregon;
- 2) those who do smoke marijuana actually reported a decrease in usage (40% reported a decrease; only 5% an increase); and
- 3) Oregonians strongly support the decriminalization approach (58% approve of the new law, only 39% favor stronger penalties).

A copy of the full survey is attached for your information.

I'm sure you'll agree, these results do offer a strong incentive for other states to adopt some form of marijuana decriminalization. NORML is presently working with several state legislatures that plan to consider an Oregon-type marijuana bill early in their 1975 sessions. Decriminalization bills pending in Congress for two years will be reintroduced in January. With the added support of several new co-sponsors, an early schedule of hearings is expected.

I am anxious to discuss a decriminalization bill for the District of Columbia with you at your earliest convenience, and to assist you or your staff with this issue. A non-criminal approach to marijuana use should be one of the early issues taken up by the new City Council with the introduction of appropriate measures and full public hearings scheduled. As early as springtime, D.C. could, through affirmative City Council action, achieve the result desired by U.S. Attorney Earl J. Silbert and supported by Superior Court Chief Judge Harold Green when a moratorium on marijuana arrests in the District was recently announced (and subsequently rescinded).

I have included some relevant news reports bearing on this subject in the District along with an important editorial by the Washington Post.

Please let me know if I can be of any assistance to you or your staff. I look forward to learning your views.

Regards,

R. Keith Stroup

Director



North E:
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2317 M Street
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(202) 223-3170
R. Keith Stroup
Esq., Director



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Norman E. Zinberg, MD Harvard University December 4, 1974

### MEMORANDUM

TO: ADVISORY BOARD

BOARD OF DIRECTORS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE STATE COORDINATORS

RE: SUGGESTED MORATORIUM ON MARIJUANA

ARRESTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

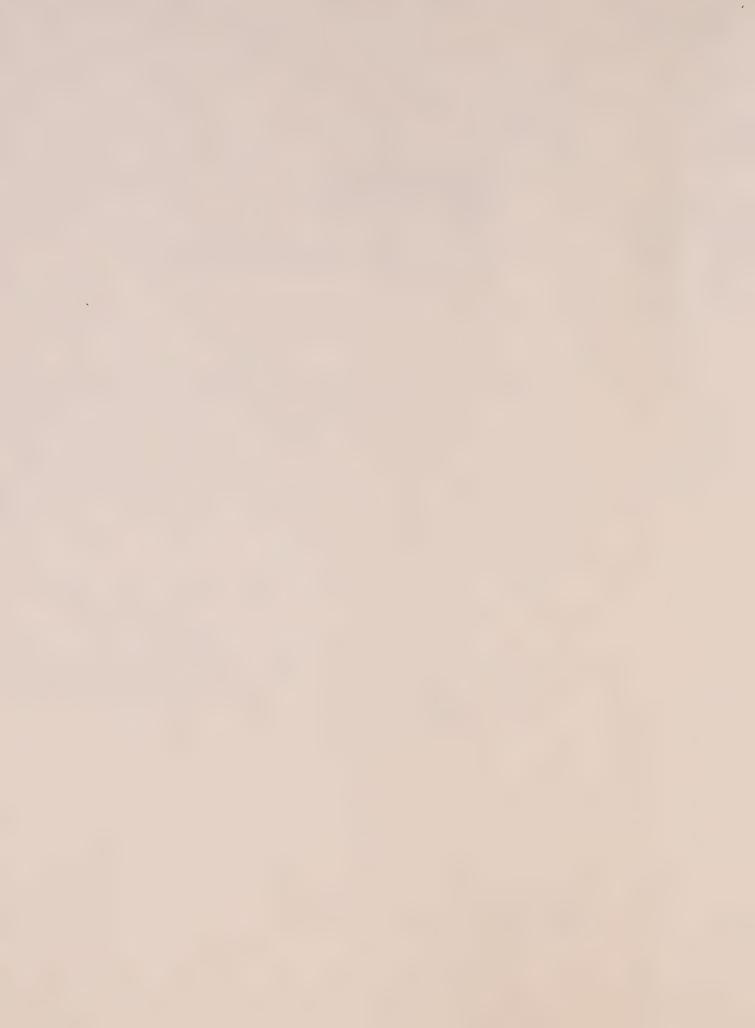
FROM: KEITH STROUP

The decision to stop arresting persons for possession of small amounts of marijuana in Washington, D.C. has been temporarily shelved. As the attached article indicates, U.S. Attorney Earl J. Silbert was pressured into backing off his previously announced policy which had been scheduled to take effect on December 1, 1974.

However, the resulting public debate over use of police resources has been extremely supportive of the need to decriminalize marijuana. NORML has now suggested that the matter be handled by the newly-created City Council.

We will keep you abreast of developments.

RKS:dt Enclosures



# By Winston Groom Star-News Staff Writer

about the same, a new study reveals. number of whites arrested has remained bled over the last two years, while the District for marijuana possession has dou-The number of blacks arrested in the

possession began in July 1972 — the same blacks charged with simple marijuana began a steady decline, according to court month that arrests for heroin possession The dramatic upsurge in the number of

abuse here attribute the rise in marijuana decline in the use of hard drugs. In the use to a need to fill the void created by a Prosecutors and others involved in drug

> past, hard narcotics use has been confined largely to the black community.

cases, the defendants' race was not available. 889 were black and 284 were white. In 19 taled 1,192, court statistics show. Of those, MARIJUANA ARRESTS here in 1972 to-

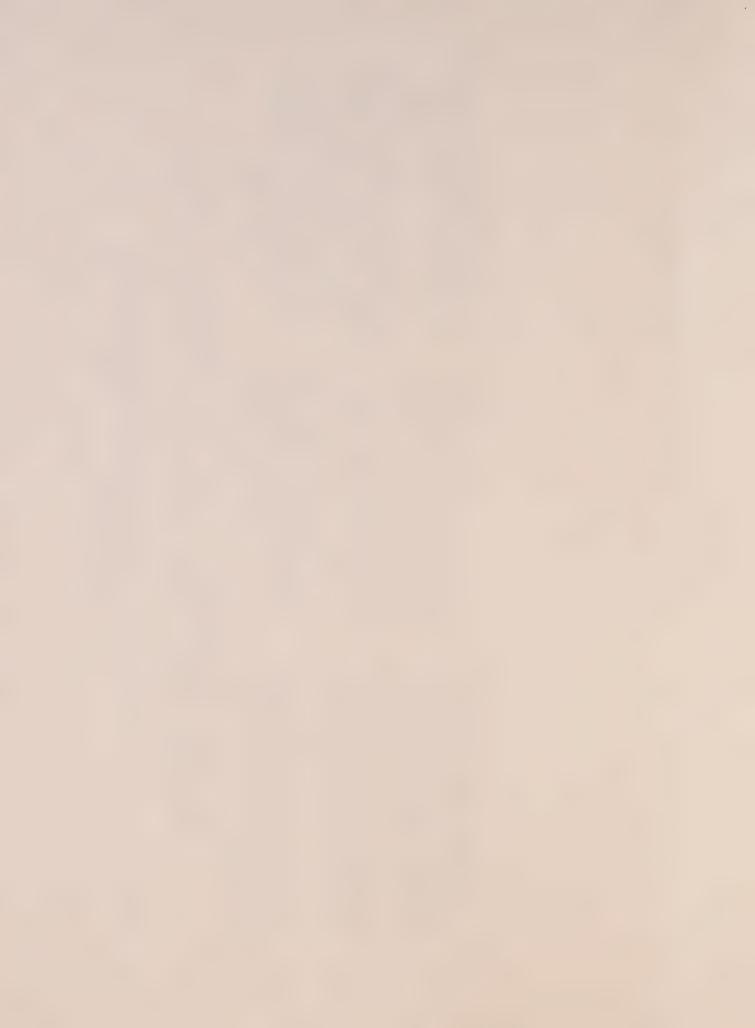
and the number may go over 2,000 before the year is out. last mohth, show 1,882 marijuana arrests Figures for this year, totaled through

figure. Again, in 19 cases, the race was not counted for 1,560, nearly double the 1972 than in 1972 - but blacks so far have acof the marijuans arrests - only 19 more Whites this year have accounted for 303

> ever, that juveniles are smoking marijuaadults. It has been widely theorized, howmore than adults. na in increasing numbers, perhaps even The statistics were available only on

cause they tend to clog court calendars althe courts and the prosecutor's office behave doubled has caused consternation in ienses. ready overloaded with more serious of THE FACT that total marijuana arrests

last week by the Justice Department. small amounts of marijuana was crushed which took the position that the law must Silbert to decriminalize possession of be enforced as long as it is on the books. A recentationpt by U.S. Atty. Earl J





### MARIJUANA SURVEY - STATE OF OREGON

Attached are the results of the Drug Abuse Council's survey of marijuana use in the State of Oregon taken one year after the abolition of criminal penalties for simple possession of marijuana. Oregon is the first of the fifty states to abolish such criminal penalties.

For further information contact:

Robert Carr Carl Akins Drug Abuse Council (202) 785-5200

December 15, 1974

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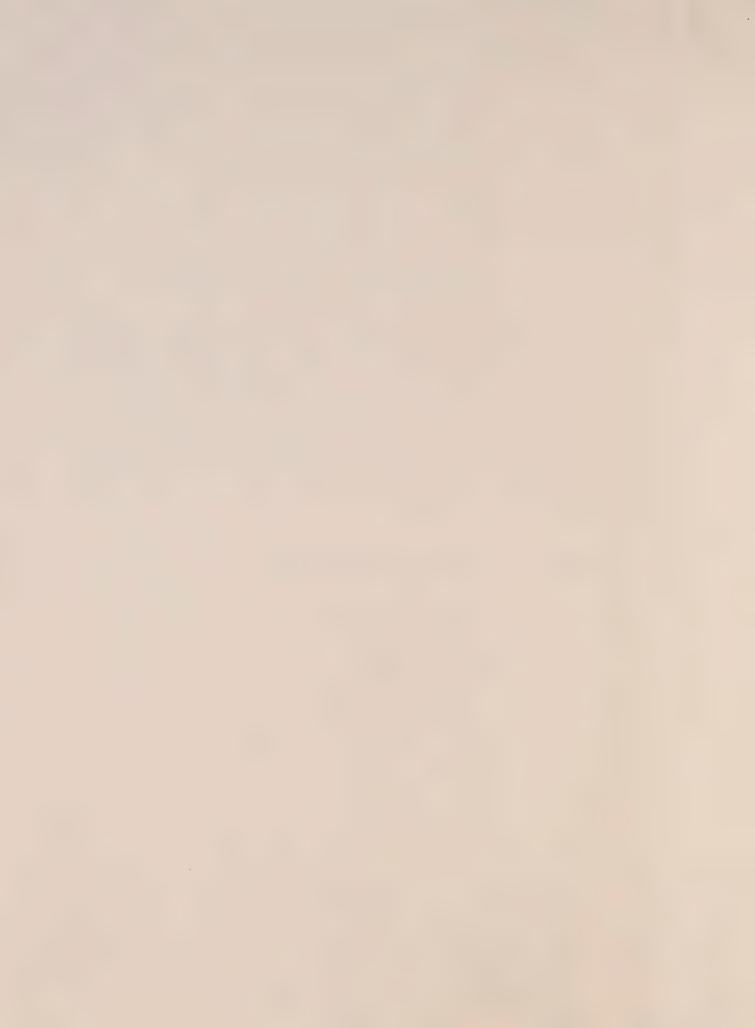
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1828 L Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 785-5200 Albert H. Bowker
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Division of Public Health and
Dean, School of Health Sciences
University of Massachusetts/Amherst
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University of Chicago
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J. Henry Smith
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Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States

Herbert Sturz
Director
Vera Institute of Justice
Dale Tooley
District Attorney
Denver, Colorado
Eddie N. Williams
President
Joint Center for Political Studies





### SURVEY OF MARIJUANA USE - STATE OF OREGON

A majority (58 percent) of the State of Oregon residents favor the elimination of criminal penalties for the possession of small amounts of marijuana. Three out of every 10 Oregon adults approve of their state law that makes simple possession of marijuana a civil "offense"--akin to a parking ticket--carrying a fine but no jail term or criminal record. An additional 26 percent favor changes making sale and/or possession of small amounts of marijuana legal.

Oregon is the first state to abolish criminal penalties for possession of one ounce of marijuana or less and to replace them with a maximum civil fine of \$100. The independent Drug Abuse Council commissioned a survey in October 1974--the first anniversary of the new legislation--to assess what changes have occurred in marijuana usage during that year and to find out what impressions Oregonians have of their new law.

The Oregon survey consisted of 802 personal interviews with adults 18 years or over, representing a balanced sample of the state's population. As might be expected, young adults--ages 18 through 29--took a more liberal view on the four legal choices regarding sale and/or possession of small amounts of marijuana. The division is sharp between those who either have or currently use marijuana and those who have never used marijuana.

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Joint Center for Political Studies

### ATTITUDE TOWARD MARIJUANA LAW

	Civil penal- ties, as is	Possession of small amounts legal	Sale and possession of small amounts legal	Stiffer penalties
	%	%	%	%
Total adults	32	<u>15</u>	<u>11</u>	39
By Age				
18-29	36	26	17	19
30 - 44	38	13	8	40
45-59	25	13	7	51
60 & over	27	5	9	53
By Usage				
Have used	26	37	29	7
Currently us	se 14	53	33	0
Never used	33	11	6	46

Two out of every ten Oregon adults have at least tried marijuana, with one out of every ten reporting that they currently use marijuana. Again, a sharp difference in marijuana usage is observed between younger adults and older adults.

### MARIJUANA USAGE

	Have ever used	Never used
	%	0/0
Total adults	19	81
By Age	<del></del>	
18-29	46	54
3-0 - 4-4	15	8.5
45-59	4	96
60 & over	2	98

It appears that the number of individuals using marijuana has not significantly increased in Oregon during the year since it has removed criminal penalties for simple possession of one ounce or less. Nineteen percent of Oregon adults report that they have used marijuana at least once; 9 percent of total adults say that they currently use marijuana. Of those currently using marijuana, only 6 percent report that they have used it for less than one year, 91 percent for more than one year. All of the less-than-one-year users are between 19 and 29 years of age.

Of those individuals currently using marijuana, a large number report a decrease in usage during the last year, while only a small number report an increase.

### CHANGE IN MARIJUANA USAGE

	Current	users
	0/0	
Decreased usage	40	
Increased usage	5	
No change	52	

Lack of interest and possible health dangers are the most important reasons chosen for not using marijuana by those who have either never used it or those who have stopped using it. The possibility of legal prosecution and the lack of marijuana availability rank low as reasons for not currently using marijuana.

#### REASON FOR NOT CURRENTLY USING MARIJUANA

	Current non-users
	%
No interest	53
Health danger	23
Possibility of legal prosecution	4
Not available	2
Other reasons	9
Undecided	9

The federal National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse, after an exhaustive two-year study, estimated in 1972 that 26 million Americans had tried marijuana, with 8 million of these using it regularly. The Commission recommended that possession of marijuana for personal use no longer be a criminal offense and that casual distribution of small amounts of marijuana not involving profit no longer be an offense. Oregon is the only state to adopt, in part, this recommendation, although many other states are presently considering it.

"It is disturbing to note the dramatic increase in arrests for simple possession of marijuana," according to Thomas E. Bryant, M.D., President of the Drug Abuse Council. "In 1973 alone, state arrests are reported by the FBI to be in excess of 400,000.

"It seems clear that marijuana has been established as the recreational drug of choice by many Americans, youth as well as adults, and that its prohibition has had little effect upon its availability and use. Other states should take a careful look at what has happened in Oregon since it has removed its criminal penalties for small amounts of marijuana and consider moving in the same direction."

The Oregon survey was conducted by Bardsley and Haslacher, Inc., of Portland, Oregon, a marketing research firm, and consisted of several questions asked as part of a longer, regularly scheduled survey of public opinion on a variety of issues.

The Drug Abuse Council, located in Washington, D.C., was established in 1972 by a consortium of private foundations to serve as an independent source of information, policy evaluation and research funding in the field of drug use and misuse.

#########

For further information contact:

Robert Carr Carl Akins Drug Abuse Council (202) 785-5200

## Marijuma Prosecution Guidelines Set for D.C.

By Eugene L. Meyer Washington Post Staff Writer

U.S. Attorney Earl J. Silbert has informed metropolitan police that starting Dec. 2 his office will no longer file court charges against persons arrested in Washington with five or fewer marijuana cigarettes or up to a gram of the drug in any other form.

"It was a conscious decision on our part," Silbert said in an interview, "to allocate our limited resources to crimes of violence-such as rape, robbery, murder-to organized criminal activity and fraud, corruption ...



EARL J. SILBERT ... explains new plan

"There is no question the prosecution of these (marijuana) cases absorbs a disproportionate amount of our limlited resources," Silbert said. Up to 25 per cent of all misdemeanor cases here involve overturn U.S. marijuana laws. marijuana possession, he said.

with the Justice Department as well as top metropolitan police officials, according to well-placed sources.

The Nixon administration had vigorously opposed any reduction in efforts to prosecute marijuana cases, but the Ford administration's top drug abuse official, Dr. Robert I. DuPont, in a speech yesterday backed eliminating criminal penalties for possession of small amounts of the drug.

Silbert's shift also comes at a time when a federal drug agency the Drug Enforcement Court system in the most re-Administration, is deciding whether to reclassify marijuana as essentially harmless, and a major suit is pending in See PROSECUTE, A5, Col. 3

U.S. District Court here to

Silbert said he had not yet The policy shift for the Dis-notified the U.S. Park and Captrict of Columbia was cleared itol Police but intends to do so. "Our first concern was the metropolitan police, who are responsible for the great bulk of arrests," he said.

> Despite apparent police winking at frequent open use of marijuana at some rock concerts and demonstrations, marijuana arrests here have steadily climbed in recent years. In 1970, there were only 266 arrests; last year there were 2,553, 91 per cent for simple possession.

> About 1,500 marijuana cases entered the D.C. Superior cent 12-month period, according to Robert A. Shuker, chief

THE WASHINGTON POST Saturday, Nov. 16, 1974

# Guidelines on D.C. Marijuana Possession Set

### PROSECUTE, From A1

of the U.S. Attorney's Superior Court division. About half of these cases go to trial, Shuker

no previous arrests and are were available yesterday! more than 70 cigarettes gener- new

program.

and charged at D.C. Superior made of a potential defend-victed of marijuana posses prosecutors, judges and de-Shuker said that most of the Court are caught with an ant's past record, according to sion, Prosecutor Shuker said, fense lawyers. amounts of marijuana, Those ceeding five cigarettes. Shu-ney Carl Rauh. not prosecuted but who have ker said, but no precise figures

policy regarding law Under the new policy, per- ony or serious misdemeanor more. sons arrested with more than or those previously found in The D.C. Court of Appeals high. five but fewer than 70 mari- possession of fewer than five in August overturned the Shuker called the policy else was suffering." Such mis- bought in (larger) 1 ounce

to work out procedures by settled."

unconstitutional on session of marijuana.

eligible for the first offender go into effect Monday, but was the issue of whether or not load imposition." Until now, now get more attention, Shuker postponed to give police time the drug is harmful "far from even when first offender treat-said.

but ultimately dropping the John Hughes, will be persons ceeded to throw out 52 cases ries don't seem to show that torneys to handle all cases. previously convicted of a fel- and postpone disposition 50 thuch interest." The number As a result of the amount of District where \$5 and \$10 bags

cigarettes under the directive. judge, David L. Norman, and change "monumental in terms demeanors as carrying a danger-bag," Queen said.

ment was accorded, the proc-Most of those now arrested which a quick check can be Even when persons are con- ess involved time spent by benefit the whole effort in fel-

total caseload involves small amount of marijuana not ex- principal assistant U.S. Attor- "our experience is that by and Marijuana possession ac- shifted from the misdemealarge people are not getting counts for more cases than nors to the grand jury and fel-Last spring, a D.C. Superior any (jail) time. I don't even re- any other misdeameanor, with ony trial sections. "Or maybe Court judge declared the Dis- member the last time anyone assaults and petty larceny run-it will only mean we'll be able charged with possessing no The only exception to the trict of Columbia's marijuana did serve time" for simple post ning several percentage points to do the misdemeanor job behind, Shuker said. The mis-better," Shuker said. ally are funneled into a first "papering" of cases, Silbert grounds that it imposed cruel When the cases do go to deameanor trial section, which Tom Queen, in charge of the offender program, which in said in a Nov. 4 letter to Act and unusual penalties in light trial, Shuker said, "we're not prosecutes marijuana charges misdemeanor section, noted volves the filing of charges ing Metropolitan Police Chief of the crime. The judge pro- all that successful at trial, Ju- has about 22 assistant U.S. at that small quantities of mari-

> of acquittals, he said, is quite time spent on marijuana are most common. "Out in the cases, Shuker said, "everything suburbs, marijuana is often

| guana eigarettes will still be| The policy was scheduled to | reinstated all cases, declaring of cutting down on the work- ous weapon and assaults will

"Hopefully, also, it will onies," Shuker said, by permitting some prosecutors to be

juana abound especially in the



# Marijuana Prosecution Eased

By Winston Groom Star-News Staff Writer

U.S. Atty Earl J. Silbert has told the D.C. Police Department his office will no longer prosecute marijuana cases involving five "joints" or less, the Star-News has learned.

This means that persons wishing to smoke marijuana in the District may do so with virtual immunity from arrest as long as they have in their possession no more than five "joints" or marijuana cigarettes.

"THEY CAN smoke on the street, in their homes anywhere they wish. If police catch them, they may confiscate the cigarettes but the smoker will not be arrested," an informed source said.

The source said an agreement on the new procedures. was reached at a meeting two weeks ago between Silbert and acting Metropolitan Police Chief John Hughes and formalized last week by Silbert's letter to the department.

The disclosure of the new procedures comes on the heels of the arrest last week of one of Silbert's assistants who has been charged with possession of marijuana.

IT ALSO comes only two days after the Ford administration's top drug enforcement officer, Dr. Robert DuPont, called publicly for an end to criminal prosecution of marijuana users.

Neither of these events, however, had a bearing on Silbert's decision to stop arresting marijuana smokers, sources said, because Silbert's agreement with the ounce, the offender will Atty David Stitt was arpolice department was probably be tried under rested for possessiong marireached more than two existing laws. weeks ago.

Not affected by the new procedures are cases in to do with small-time mariwhich more than five juana users has presented a "joints" are involved. Those cases, according to prosecutors, will be proc- the drug began growing in essed just as before:

• If there is less than an ounce of marijuana involved and the suspect is a first juana smoking grew acoffender, he or she will probably be placed in a "first offenders program" and the charges dropped. This program has been in ly found themselves hauled effect about a year.

• If the amount of marijua- drug abuse charges. na involved is more than an

dilemma for the U.S. Attorney's Office here ever since popularity during the early 1950's.

cordingly and during the last decade students, doctors, lawyers and other professional people suddeninto court facing serious

Last week, Asst. U.S.

juana after police investigating a burglary in his THE QUESTION of what apartment discovered a plastic bag containing about \$25 worth of the drug.

Stitt resigned his position with the office Friday and has pleaded innocent to the charges.

Also Friday, DuPont, The arrest rate for mari- head of the administration's Drug Abuse Council, told the National Organization for Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML) that he favors decriminalization of marijuana use where small amounts are involved.

President Ford, however. has disassociated himself from DuPont's position, saying he still supports criminal penalties for mariiuana use.



## Marijuana Arrests Limitation Supported

By Leon Dash Washington Post Staff Writer

D.C. Superior Court Chief that a growing misdemeanor Judge Harold H. Greene said case load at Superior Court yesterday that he is in "full could lead to a backlog in felagreement" with U.S. Attor- ony cases that the chief judge ney Earl J. Silbert's decision feels are more serious. not to prosecute persons arrested with small amounts of had to increase the number of marijuana.

cases. At present, Greene said, trials, he added. too many Superior Court juana.

"I think it is a sound move,"

fewer marijuana cigarettes or | tant." less than a gram of the drug.

Under the District's Uniform Narcotics Act, persons arrested for possession of marijuana are charged with a misdemeanor and can be sentenced to a maximum of a year in jail, a \$1,000 fine or both.

"I would much prefer having prosecutors working on armed robberies, burglaries and rapes," Greene said. Too much manpower is wasted on - arresting and trying "people who have minor amounts of marijuana," he added.

Greene's comments come in the middle of a disagreement between U.S. Attorney Silbert and top police officials who are unhappy about the prosecutor's decision to stop prosecuting cases involving possession of small amounts of marijuana as of next month.

Silbert has promised not to prosecute policemen if they do not perform their duty in arresting persons caught with small amounts of marijuana.

Acting Police Chief John F. Hughes said Monday that Silbert made a unilateral decision without working out the details of the new policy with the police department. "We will continue to make arrests,' Hughes said.

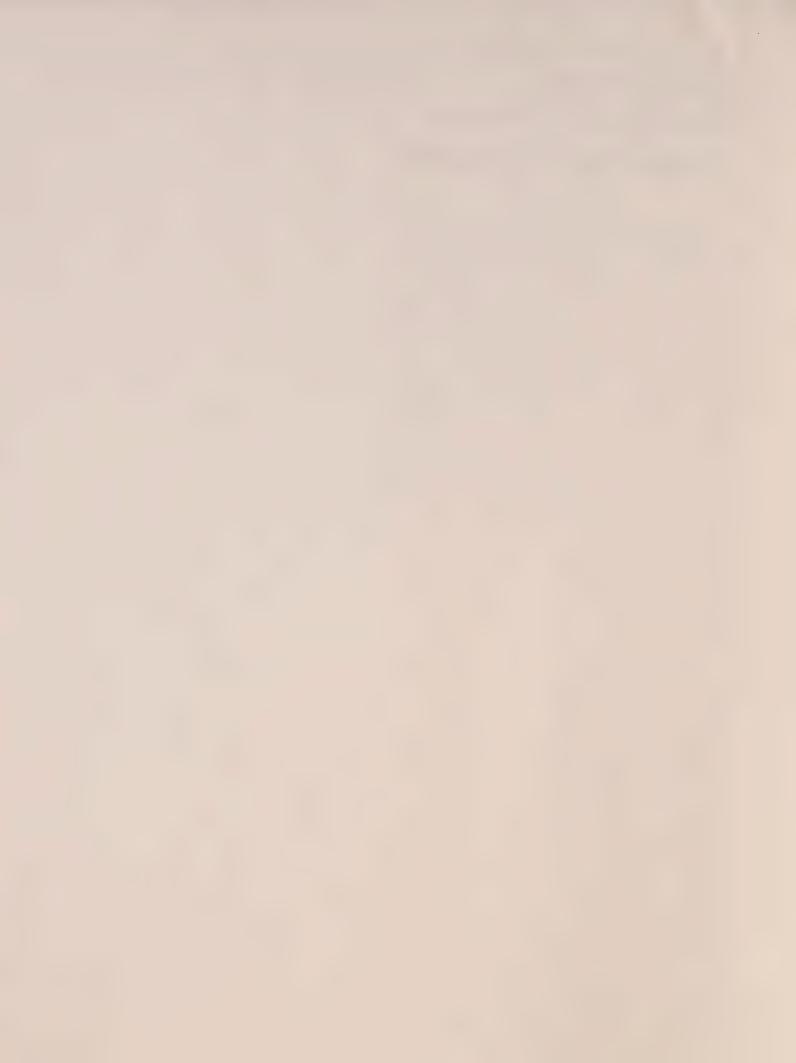
Yesterday, in response to questions, Greene said he did not want to comment on the ' differences between the police and the prosecutor's office.

Greene did, however, say

Last month, Greene said, he judges in the misdemeanor Greene said Silbert's deci- section from an average of sion would free more of the seven to eight. The eighth court's 44 judges to try felony judge was taken off of felony

From Nov. 1, 1973, to Nov. 1 judges are trying misdemean of this year, the number of or cases involving persons ar- pending misdemeanor cases of rested for possession of mari- all types grew from 928 to

1,485.
"I just think that the resources of the police, prosecu-Silbert revealed last week tors and courts are limited. that his office will not file Greene said, "and we should court charges against persons concentrate on the violent who are arrested with five or crimes that are more impor-



# Washington Star-News

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1974

# MARIJUANA:

# Judge Backs Go-Easy Policy

D.C. Superior Court Judge Harold H. Greene has come out strongly in support of U.S. Atty. Earl Silbert's plan to stop prosecuting persons for possession of small amounts of marijuana.

"I'm in full agreement with Mr. Silbert . . . I think it's a sound move," Greene said in an interview yesterday.

Silbert's new policy — under which persons caught with less than five "joints" (marijuana cigarettes) would not be arrested by police — ran into serious snags earlier this week when high police officials denounced it and said they may continue making arrests.

GREENE SAID he favors dropping prosecutions as Silbert has proposed — first, because he feels "limited" law enforcement resources can be better used elsewhere and, second, because of what he called "unequal enforcement" of marijuana laws here.

"When they have these rock concerts at Kennedy Stadium, you know, there is this cloud of (marijuana) smoke rising above the stadium and the police don't do anything about it. On the other hand, if the police catch an otherwise straight person and he has marijuana on him, they make an arrest," Greene said.

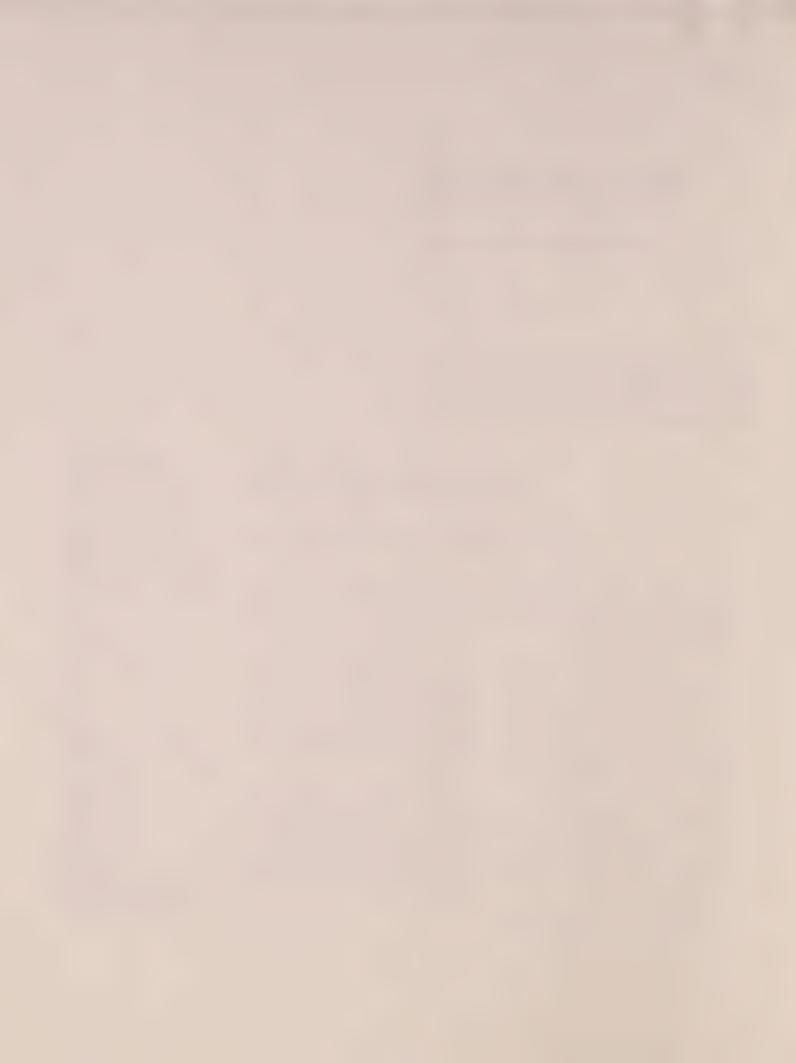
GREENE pointed out that police now solve only about 22 percent of all reported robberies and 19.9 percent of reported burglaries. "If the manpower used in arresting people who have in their possession a minor amount of marijuana were put into solving those crimes, I am convinced the city would be better off," he said.

"I had to move one of our judges from the felony (serious crimes) calendar over to the misdemeanor (minor crimes) calendar last month just to cope with these marijuana prosecutions and prostitution cases. I would much prefer to have that judge trying cases involving rape, robbery and burglary, Greene said.

-Winston Groom



JUDGE GREENE



### Police Get Immunity on Pot Arrests

By Eugene L. Meyer and Alfred E. Lewis Washington Post Staff Writers

U.S. Attorney Earl. J. Silbert, seeking to implement his new lenient policy on marijuana possession cases, has promised D.C. policemen total immunity from prosecution if they fail to perform their mandated duty to arrest anyone they catch with small amounts of the drug.

Despite the promise, top police officials expressed uniform unhappiness yesterday with Silbert's decision not to prosecute those arrested with five or fewer marijuana eigarettes or up to 1 gram of the substance starting Dec. 2.

"Mr. Silbert made a unilateral statement," said Acting Police Chief John F. Hughes. "There are many details to work out. (Until then), there will be no change in policy. We will continue to make arrests."

The D.C. Code makes it a crime, punishable by up to two years in prison or a \$500 fine, for any police officer to "neglect making any arrest for an offense against the laws of the United States committed in his presence."

The promise not to prosecute police who look the other

See ARREST, A7, Col. 1

## Police Get Immunity in Pot Cases

ARREST, From A1

way was made last Wednesday, according to Capt.
Charles Light, head of the police narcotics squad, and W. R.
King, deputy chief of the U.S.
attorney's Superior Court division.

"Earl told them in no uncertain terms they wouldn't be prosecuted," said King. "There wasn't any halfway thing about it." Light said Silbert pledged to put his promise "in writing."

Silbert's decision not to file court papers in minor marijuana cases was based on a desire to spend more time trying major crimes of violence and corruption, he said Friday.

According to King, cases in which marijuana possession was the principal reason for arrest jumped from about 11 per cent of the misdemeanor calendar in the spring of 1972 to up to 25 per cent today.

About half the cases — now imbering between 1,700 and 1,000 a year — involved persons arrested with fewer than tive joints of marijuana, King said.

Chief Hughes said he didn't feel police were spending too much time making marijuana arrests and was scornful of Silbert's decision not to prosecute many of them.

"If the U.S. attorney doesn't have enough men to do the job, he should ask for more," Hughes said. "If there are too many petty larcenies, assault with a deadly weapon, is he going to stop prosecuting them"

Vernon Gill, police department general counsel, issued a statement yesterday in which he termed of "particular concern" the legal dilemma facing a policeman who neglects to make an arrest, but Gill made no mention of Silbert's immunity offer.

Gill termed Silbert's policy directive, communicated to police officials Nov. 4, "a little premature." Gill, Chief Hughes and Capt. Light all cited other problems they said were raised by Silbert's new policy.

"If you don't arrest an individual," Gill said, "you must develop a sort of non-arrest record" so that persons caught a second time, under Silbert's policy, will be prosecuted. This raises constitutional problems of fairness to defendants, Gill said.

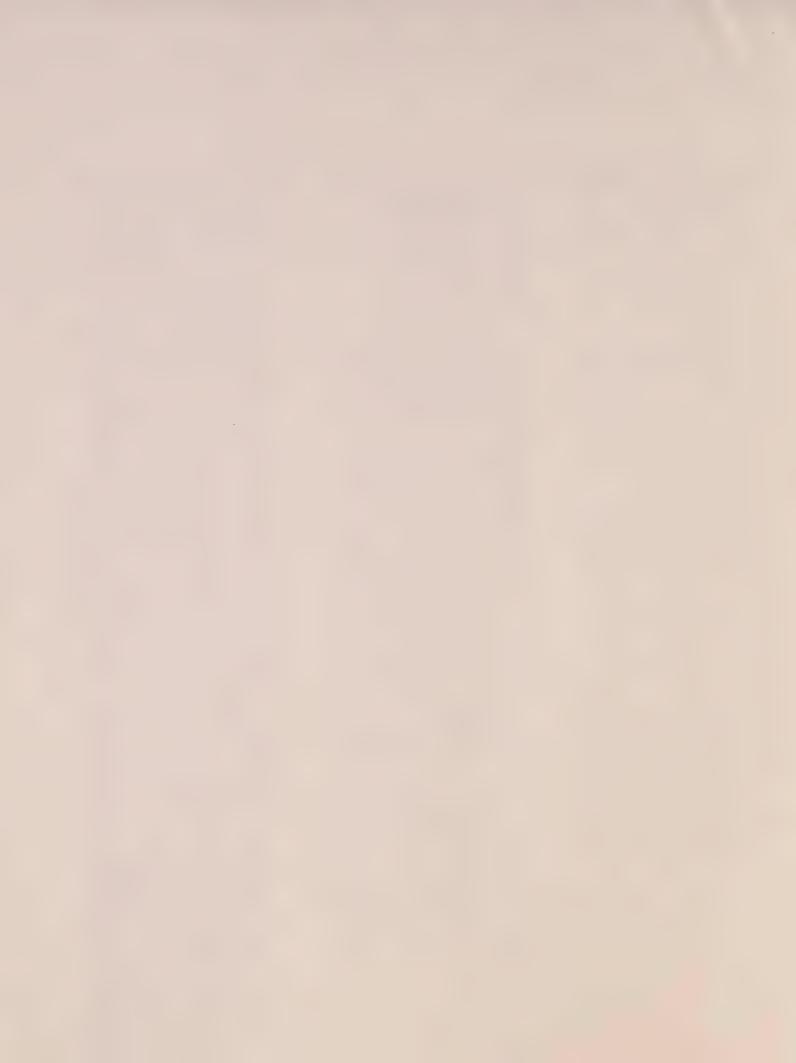
Light noted that even with immunity against formal prosecution, officers who fail to make arrests could still be disciplined internally by the police trial board.

"I consider marijuana a problem you meet head on," Light said, either by prosecuting or legalizing its possession. "This thing of recognizing it's a crime and not prosecuting, someone has to makes and sell it. There is no quality control, and there's a lot of money changing hands."

Hughes wondered what a policeman should do when he finds a person with a small amount of marijuana. "Do you let him keep the cigarettes? Do you let this (city) be a haven for anyone to come in and smoke marijuana? Is this what Silbert wants? Is he, in effect, repealing the law against marijuana?"

Silbert, who explained the new policy in some detail to a reporter Friday, yesterday declined all comment on his discussions with police officials. He noted, however, the original implementation date had been pushed back two weeks from yesterday to work out "the mechanical aspects."

If police continue to make such arrests, those caught with small amounts of marijuana will still have a record for arrest if not for conviction, and could be jailed pending release on citation just like any other accused person.



### Silbert Ends His Stand on Marijuana

By Leon Dash Washington Post Staff Writer

Acting under pressures exerted by both the Justice Department and the metropolitan police department, U.S. Attorney Earl J. Silbert yesterday canceled his order not to prosecute persons arrested here for possession of small amounts of marijuana.

"I do not condone illegal marijuana use and I do not want to do anything that would in any way suggest that the law of the United States should not be fully observed," Silbert said in a statement released by his office.

The canceled policy decision, which was to have become effective Monday, would have barred prosecution of persons arrested in Washington with five or fewer marijuana cigarettes or less than a gram of the substance in their possession.

Silbert canceled the proposal after almost three weeks of controversy that followed when the plan was first disclosed publicly in The Washington Post.

The proposal was publicly supported by Superior Court Judge Harold H. Greene and publicly criticized by the metropolitan police department. Sources in the Justice Department said that pressure to cancel the proposal also came from as high a level as U.S. Attorney General William Saxbe, Silbert's immediate superior.

An assistant to Silbert denied that Saxbe had pressured Silbert to drop the plan. "We just discussed it with" Justice Department officials, he said.

Justice Department spokesman Robert Havel also said that while Saxbe opposed Silbert's proposal, the Attorney General did not apply pressure to Silbert to change his

Saxbe did feel, Havel said, See MARIJUANA, A5, Col. 1

## Silbert Bows to Pressure, Drops Plan to Cut Marijuana Prosecution

change the law by administra- public," he said. tive fiat.'

reached yesterday for com- misdemeanor trials. reached yesterday for com- misdemeanor trials. fender program, which in-ment, criticized the proposal a The jump from 928 misde- volves the filing of charges week after it was revealed say- meanor trials a year ago to 1,- but ultimately the dropping of ing, "Mr. Silbert made a uni- 485 during the same period the case. lateral statement."

in response to inquiries about from serious felony trials to earlier discussions and agree-Silbert's promise not to prose-, the court's misdemeanor seccute policemen who did not tion. arrest persons caught with "I just think that the re-feel that there would be serismall amounts of marijuana, sources of the police, prosecu- ous problems in implementing "We will continue to make ar-tors and courts are limited," the proposal. rests," Hughes said at the Greene said, "and we should

back by the police depart- tant."

ment," a Superior Court About 1,500 marijuana cases numbers of first offenders arsource said yesterday, "He had entered the D.C. Superior rested for possession of small worked with the police on that Court system in the last 12 amounts of marijuana.

MARIJUANA, From A1 proposal for six or nine months About half these that Silbert "was not going to months before it came out in cases go to trial.

Acting Police Chief John F. cause he felt it would lessen more 70 cigarettes generally Hughes, who could not be the court's growing logjam of are funneled into a first-of-

now, Greene said, had necessi-Hughes made his comments tated removing one judge Silbert said despite lengthy

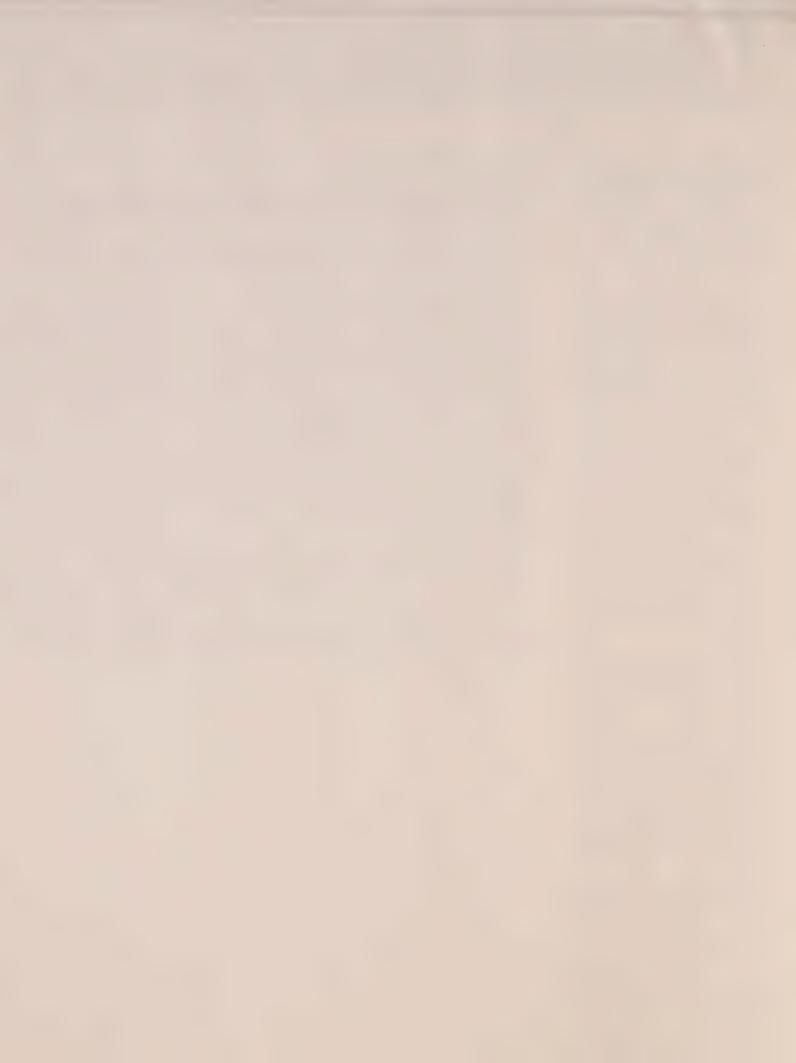
concentrate on the violent still look for ways to lessen "Silbert was stabbed in the crimes that are more import he drain on the court system

Most of the U.S. attorney's "They had all agreed," he involves small amount of marioffice's midemeanor caseload Saxbe "did talk to Silbert added. "I guess it's just the ijuana. Those persons not about this," Havel added, as politics of Washington." serting that "Saxbe feels you Chief Judge Greene had previous arrest and are have to enforce the law."

Acting Police Chief John F cause he felt it would lesson

> In his statement yesterday, ment with police officials on the proposal, the police now

Silbert said that he would



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Marijuana: The 'Traffic Ticket' Approach

We support the recent attempt by U.S. Attorney Earl J. Silbert to stop arrests in the District of Columbia for small amounts of marijuana. Increasing D.C. marijuana arrests, from 250 in 1970 to 2,550 in 1973, continue to clog the already overcrowded court dockets with minor cases, and waste badly needed police resources.

There are, of course, other reasons why individuals possessing a small quantity of marijuana should not be classified as criminals; foremost is the devastating and lasting impact a criminal arrest record has on an individual's career. In 1973, more than 420,000 Americans were arrested on marijuana charges.

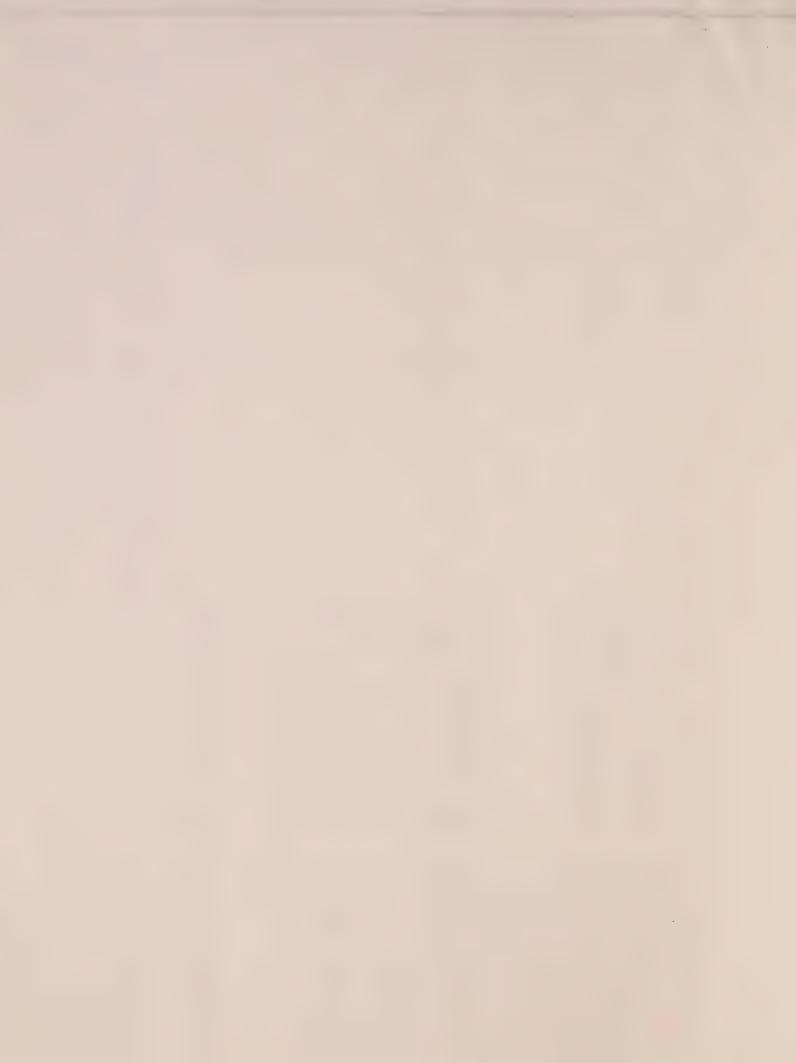
But as critics of Silbert's statement correctly noted, this change should occur in the legislatures or in the courts. To merely ignore the law, but leave it on the books, makes a mockery of the rule of law.

Since "home rule" is now a reality for the District of Columbia, the decriminalization of marijuana should be among the early items considered by our newly elected City Council in January. A system adopted in Oregon in 1973 substitutes a small civil fine in lieu of a criminal arrest. Their experience warrants special consideration. There has been no measurable increase in the numbers of persons smoking marijuana, and 40% of the users report using less marijuana over the past year (only 5% reported an increase) despite elimination of criminal penalties. Moreover, 59% of the Oregonians now support this new "trafficticket" approach, with only 38% favoring stronger penalties.

Nationwide it is estimated we spend \$600-million annually chasing marijuana smokers. D.C. should follow the lead of Oregon, thereby allowing the police and prosecutors to focus on apprehending and convicting real criminals. The next move is up to the City Council.

R. Keith Stroup,

Director,
National Organization for the Reform of
Marijuana Laws.
Washington.



# Legal Pot in Oregon a Success

By Michael Satchell
Star-News Staff Writer

Twelve months ago Oregon quietly became the first state to remove criminal penalties for possession of small amounts of marijuana.

Today, according to an Oregon prosecutor, state courts have been unclogged, there's more jail space, the police have more time to pursue serious crimes and respect for the police by young people has improved substantially.

J. Pat Horton, district attorney for the Eugene area, told participants at the third annual National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML) convention here this weekend that decriminalization in Oregon has enjoyed a comfortable transition with widespread acceptance by the electorate. In a word, it's a success,

EQUALLY AS significant, according to Dr Thomas E. Bryant, president of the privately funded Drug Abuse Council, are results of a survey the council commissioned in the state. Preliminary analysis indicates that the number of pot smokers has not significantly increased since decriminalization and that, of those who have smoked marijuana since the new law was passed, 40 percent said their use decreased while only 5 percent said they were smoking more.

The Oregon experiment is crucial to the success of NORML's goal of nationwide decriminalization of the marijuana laws, a fact underlined when Dr Robert L Du-Pont, chief White House spokesman on drugs told the conference that the govern-

ment wanted hard facts and results before following the Oregon lead with federal marijuana laws.

POT SMOKERS in Oregon face a fine of up to \$100 for possession of an ounce or less of the weed and they are ticketed by police rather than formally arrested. State courts have generally settled on a \$25 fine and there is no recidivism provision—meaning that, like a parking ticket, the fine doesn't increase with multiple offences.

Horton said one of the biggest fears of Oregon law makers was that endorsing decriminalization would mean legislative sanction for using the drug and for this reason they retained criminal penalties for selling.

The prosecutor also made these points:

Before decriminalization, police were spending a disproportionate amount of time chasing pot smokers who are an "easy arrest." The change in laws has given them more time to pursue violent crimes and thus, better serve the community.

The impact on criminal courts has been significant. One third of the total number of cases awaiting trial have been removed from the docket. And the jail population is now made up of felons rather than young people whose marijuana-smoking "crime" was victimless.

• The change in pot laws has removed the threat of a criminal arrest record that would hamper a young person's future or prevent an arrested pot smoker from entering several of the professions such as law or teaching.

"Acceptance of the new legislation in

Oregon has been overwhelmingly positive, especially among middle-aged people who have children in grade, junior high or the high school level," Horton said.

"An attempt by a small number of people to restore the criminal penalities for possession was overwhelmingly defeated."

Several state legislators and a U.S. congressmen attending the NORML conference indicated that 1975 is likely to see a strong push at the federal and state level for marijuana reform as it is an off-year and controversial issues such as this stand a better chance in non-election years.

Rep. Edward Koch, D-N.Y., the co-sponsor with Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., of a decriminalization bill that has gone nowhere in Congress, said he will introduce it again next January.

KOCH SAID he thought the bill had a good chance of survival. It already had 10 sponsors and more are expected to line up behind the proposal when it is introduced.

In medical discussions at the conference, a panel of five doctors closely associated with marijuana reform debunked much of the latest findings on adverse effects of marijuana. They attacked many of the studies—particularly those suggesting pot may affect the male hormone testosterone, or may cause chromosome damage—as being medically unsound.

They reiterated what has become a fairly widespread opinion in the marijuana law reform movement: marijuana is a drug and may be harmful but all of the sound medical evidence accumulated so far indicates that it is much less damaging to the body than alcohol or tobacco.



MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1974

# The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

## The Limits of Criminal Sanction

OVER THE LAST several years, most states have reduced the felony statutes for possession of small quantities of marijuana to misdemeanors. One state, Oregon, has made simple possession of the drug the legal equivalent of a traffic offense. It was only a matter of time before the federal government would begin to move in the same direction. A presidentially appointed commission argued in 1972 for "decriminalization" and although President Nixon simply rejected the recommendation, a number of federal officials have since taken the position that making marijuana possession a federal felony offense serves no useful purpose.

The latest federal official to take that position is Dr. Robert L. DuPont, President Ford's chief adviser on drug abuse control. Significantly, Dr. DuPont chose a meeting here of the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws to endorse the Oregon solution. In doing so, Dr. DuPont took the same stance that many responsible officials in federal and state government have taken: Marijuana is potentially dangerous to the individual smoker, but smoking by individuals poses no threat to the society that justifies locking up those unlucky enough to be caught.

The marijuana laws, because they proscribe a "crime" that has no victim, are ordinarily enforced against those whose "criminality" comes to the attention of the authorities by accident. Thus, the other day, a federal official whose home here had been burglarized was arrested the same day for possession of an ounce of marijuana found by the police officers investigating the burglary. But for that accident, we can assume his private use of marijuana would have remained his private affair.

That is how it is with most of the 20 million Americans estimated to have smoked marijuana. There is hardly a legal restraint that compares with the law on marijuana for inconsistency of enforcement. Most people who smoke never are caught. About a half million people will probably be arrested this year. Many of those will be released as first offenders without any action having been taken against them, particularly if they are juveniles. The application of the law is selective in many parts of the country. Young people the police may wish to detain for other reasons often go to jail because they happen to have a small quantity of marijuana on their persons during encounters with police.

Under those circumstances, the logic of Dr. DuPont and those other federal officials who have called for "decriminalization" makes sense. It is unwise for a society to permit the creation of so large a class of pre-

sumptive criminals when their crime can be of no demonstrable harm to anyone other than themselves. This is especially so when other recreational drugs are readily available and legal. The danger to the individual who drinks alcohol is at least as great as the danger of smoking marijuana, and may be far more so. Yet, it is perfectly legal for persons who are not minors to buy all the alcohol they wish. If the theory behind proscribing marijuana was that its use would diminish, the policy has been a failure. When the substance was made illegal in 1934, it was estimated that 50,000 Americans used it. The figure could be as high as 25 million today. "Marijuana," said a study by Consumers Union several years ago, "is here to stay."

Since there is little evidence to contradict that conclusion, and since many prosecutors-most recently the U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia-have argued that they would like to get marijuana out of the way so they and the police can concentrate on real crime, it makes sense to support Dr. DuPont and those who argue for "decriminalization." But "decriminalization" should be recognized for what it is. It is a politically delicate way of saying that you are taking a first step toward the day marijuana will be legal. That is apparent on its face. Dr. DuPont says that "decriminalization" should be accompanied by programs that educate the public to the dangers of marijuana use. Despite such programs, it is doubtful that the use of marijuana is going to decline. If there is merit in relaxing the rules on possession, simple logic dictates that it makes sense eventually to legalize its sale and use and control its quality. That is the way to keep some of the more harmful and dangerously potent forms of the drug off the market. It is also a way of separating marijuana from some of the much more dangerous substances, such as cocaine, LSD and heroin, that now circulate through the same channels as marijuana.

For many young people, the illegality of marijuana makes a mockery of the law. Despite what those who seek to justify the criminal sanction might argue, the logic of the matter causes many youngsters to see duplicity in the current state of affairs. It is perfectly legal for their parents to drink alcohol but an indictable offense for them to possess marijuana. That kind of double standard is corrosive of the principle of the rule of law. The value of the criminal sanction in a society rests on the foundation of fairness. For that reason, the criminal sanction is most effective when it is limited to proscribing those offenses of genuine danger to the society. Possession of marijuana does not meet that test.

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

## The Limits of Criminal Sanction

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